THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 289.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1851. PRICE 6d.

AT a MEETING of MINISTERS and DELEGATES from the Churches in connexion with the JAMAICA BAPTIST WESTERN UNION, held at MOUNT CAREY, on the 9th day of APRIL, 1851, it was resolved:—

"That this meeting, having seen in various island and English newspapers, broad and unqualified statements, charging the people generally with unfeeling and cowardly conduct towards the sufferers from cholera, in the various districts where it has raged, feels it to be an imperative duty to record its conviction that, whilst there were, in some districts, instances of most inhuman neglect on the part of individuals among all classes of the community, still, that generally speaking, the conduct of the inhabitants of every grade in society was most exemplary; and that very many instances of self-devotion—deserving the designation of even HEROISM—might be related, of persons not only among the most respectable and educated members of the community, but also among the illiterate and poor."

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Chairman.

WESTOW-HILL, UPPER NORWOOD.—For many years past a small Chapel on this spot has been rented and occupied as a Preaching Station by several Christian friends, who have succeeded in forming a Congregation and establishing a Sunday-school. Their efforts have been attended with most encouraging success.

There has hitherto been no settled Ministry, the rent and smallness of the place having deterred the friends from entering into any fixed engagement. The increase in numbers, however, has been felt to warrant further organization, and a Baptist Church has accordingly been formed upon Open Communion principles.

The Congregation has been steadily increasing, the sittings are all occupied, and with a rapidly-increasing neighbourhood, and frequent visitors, especially in the summer season, it has become imperatively necessary to provide larger accommodation for the spiritual wants of the people. To accomplish this, it was at first proposed to effect the requisite alterations in the present building, but the friends, finding that satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the landlord, have resolved (D.V.) to erect a new Chapel and School-room. A piece of freehold land, admirably situated, has been secured, and a Subscription has been commenced, to provide the necessary funds for the building, to which the congregation have liberally contributed, according to their means.

Much interest is felt in the welfare and progress of the Sunday-school. The attendance has been highly satisfactory, and the number of children now upon the books is nearly 100, for whose accommodation the present school-room is totally inadequate. The necessity for a new building is urgently felt for the proper training of the little ones thus entrusted to the care of the Church.

The friends are encouraged to believe that they have been rightly directed in this effort to build a house for the Lord. Love to the Redeemer's cause has induced them to attempt the great work; but the Church is in its infancy, and needs help; they, therefore, appeal earnestly to their Christian brethren for sympathy and support, inviting their attention to the accompanying testimonials from ministerial brethren, who have kindly interested themselves in the proposed undertaking.

Westow-hill is near the Anerley Station of the Croydon Railway, the population is rapidly increasing, and there is no other chapel within about a mile and a half of the spot.

The amount contributed up to May is £119.

A List of Coutributors will be shortly published.

TESTIMONIALS.

I feel great satisfaction in attesting the desirableness and importance of this undertaking. From personal acquaintance with the friends engaged in this good work, and having often endeavoured to assist and encourage by occupying the pulpit and other services, I can speak with confidence, and venture to say that but few suburban villages present a more desirable opening for the formation of an effective church and congregation in connexion with the Baptist denomination. JAMES HOBY.

London, Feb., 1851.

Wellington-place, Stoke Newington, Feb. 25, 1851.

The friends at Westow-hill being about to make an appeal to the Christian liberality of other friends, I cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that, whensoever I have preached there, I have observed so much of attention, and unity, and zeal, amongst the people, as to leave no doubt in my mind as to the ultimate prosperity and stability of the cause; I therefore heartily commend it to the kindness and liberality of all Christian friends.

JOHN COX.

I concur very cheerfully with my brethren in commending this effort to the kind consideration and assistance of the Christian public. From my personal knowledge of the locality and of the friends there, I can testify to the desirableness of a place of worship being erected, and to the worthiness of those who are engaged in the undertaking to receive the countenance and support of their fellow-Christians. EDWARD STEANE.

Camberwell, Feb. 28, 1851.

I heartily concur in commending this effort to the sympathy and support of the Christian public. F. A. COX.

Hackney, February, 1851.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Samuel Bligh, Church-lane, Whitechapel, and Westow-hill; Mr. Jones, Cheapside, and Westow-hill; Mr. W. W. Stanger, or Mr. T. Smith, Baptist Mission-house, 33, Moorgate-street; Mr. D. Pratt, *British Banner* and *Patriot* office, 69, Fleet-street; and Mr. W. Freeman, *Christian Times* office, 83, Fleet-street. Remittances from the country by Post-office order will be thankfully received.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE EDUCATION DEBATE.

THE Hon. member for Oldham, Mr. W. J. Fox, submitted, on Thursday night, to the House of Commons, what we suppose may now be regarded as his annual motion. Exclusively secular education for the people, to be provided by a rate, and managed by the ratepayers, is the basis upon which he would build up national greatness. We have no reason to suspect that he has any misgivings as to the remedial worth of the scheme he advocates—but, whatever the cause, whether the influence upon *himself* of an audience unfriendly to his project, or greater imperfection than usual in the reports of his *speech* given to the public, we must say that his effort did not bear out his reputation. If he has a good cause in hand, he failed to do it justice—if not, he certainly did but little to conceal its unsoundness, or to charm away the convictions of his opponents. The same begging of the question, the same exaggeration of statement, the same unreasonable assumptions suspended upon the same slender threads of argument, characterised his speech this year, as they have done in former years—nor have we been able to discover in the oration, either grasp or polish calculated to lay hold of the strong-minded or to fascinate the weak. Surely, Mr. Fox *can* do better things, and, for the sake of the subject, we are of opinion that he ought.

We shall not now waste time in re-arguing the point that education is no more a part of the business of government, general or municipal, than trade on the one hand or religion on the other. If anything had been produced by the hon. member for Oldham, or by those who think with him, tending to show why law should interpose in the one case and not in the others, we should have done our best to estimate it at its proper value, and have entertained it with becoming respect. But Mr. Fox, though frequently challenged to enlighten our dark minds on this head, has never deigned to respond. His discriminative philosophy is never once displayed here, where it would find ample scope for all its powers, and where success would crown it with high distinction. He will not stoop even to glance at the question. He treats his own views of the principle involved, just as if they were undisputed and indisputable. He proves a want, and then assumes that legislation should supply it. What we all know he needlessly labours to make plain—what we wish to know he leaves untouched. This may satisfy partizans, but it will neither convert nor silence antagonists. Of course, therefore, we feel ourselves at liberty to put aside this element of consideration as one upon which nothing further need be said by us—at least for the present—and if we inscribe upon the case of our respected opponents the phrase "no merits," we are impelled to do so not by our self-conceit, but by their unaccountable taciturnity.

To two or three points suggested by the perusal of Mr. Fox's speech, and of the debate which followed it, we shall for the present confine our attention. In our own judgment they merit some consideration, but as in duty and in modesty bound, we leave them to make their own impression on our readers.

We beg to ask then, in the first place, what is the very obvious tendency of the movement for national secular education? Whither is it conducting us? Is there any prospect, any hope of its realizing its own aim? Are its promoters sanguine enough to anticipate for the ideas they cherish any institutional embodiment? If they would look about them, we think they might observe that their agitation, if it end in anything like an educational provision for the people, will end in the employment of public funds for a sectarian rather than a secular school system. The tone of the discussion on Thursday night was unmistakeable. The non-religious plan does not suit English habits, or English modes of thought and feeling. Call this the result of prejudice, fanaticism, hypocrisy, or what you will, the fact remains, and it is with that fact you have to deal. You may succeed in forcing upon the country a school-rate, but the country will succeed in forcing upon you a sectarian distribution and use of it. The exclusively secular theory, besides being impossible save in name, is distasteful to a large majority, and, even if wisest in the abstract, is made inapplicable by circumstances. We hold that the advocates of the National Public School Association would do well to look this matter full in the face. They may be prepared to press on notwithstanding, under a conviction that a provision for sectarian schools is better than no provision at all. But what they do, they should at least do with their eyes open. They will not get what they ask for—do they wish to obtain what will eventually be given them? If so, they are right in prosecuting their enterprise—if not, they had better pause and reconsider their position.

Again, if some opposition is shown to the proposed plan of free secular schools, it is to be borne in mind that they are not merely a novelty grafted on what exists and is customary, but, if once adopted, they will necessarily supersede all that went before them. Charitable or self-maintaining schools in which religion is taught are not likely to continue side by side with free schools from which religious teaching is excluded. We are compelled, therefore, to look not merely at the *con*structive element of the proposal, but at the *de*structive likewise. The system proposed is, in its inherent and inevitable tendencies, irreconcileable with any other. *Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.* It must be everything, or it will be nothing—and this altogether independently of the wish of its supporters. It might occur, we think, to practical minds that men in general are not to be reasoned into a relish of this kind of absorption into something else of what they themselves have effected at great sacrifice—that their ready acquiescence in the annihilation of what they have been at much pains to establish, not in consequence of any superior worth in that which overrides it, but merely of a larger measure of pecuniary support, is not to be expected whilst human nature remains what it is—and that dreams which foreshadow absolute supremacy are sure to provoke warm and strenuous resistance.

The relation of this question of national education to the temper and tendencies of the times has been strangely overlooked, and by none more than by the hon. member for Oldham. He ought to know that he has gigantic difficulties with which to cope, which a few ill-gathered statistics, followed by two or three fallacious inferences, are not very likely to put down. The public mind really requires, and deserves, better treatment than it has yet received at the hands of the compulsory educationists. Less declamation and more reasoning, less sophistry and more argument, less assumption and more philosophy, would win for them a larger amount of respect and support. Their position is not naturally a strong one, and hitherto they have done but little to fortify it. We hold ourselves quite free to come over to them, when our understanding can discern good reasons for so doing—but there are few men, we imagine, who will be shaken in former convictions by the kind of oratory displayed by Mr. W. J. Fox on Thursday night—and we verily believe, that a perusal of the whole discussion will weaken instead of strengthening the hands of the National Public School Association.

THE STATE-CHURCH IN LIVERPOOL.

The inhabitants of this important borough are compelled to pay above £59,000 per annum, over and above the money received for the pew-rents, for the maintenance of the few State churches belonging to the corporation and the parish of Liverpool.

The Town-council pays for the stipends, &c., of the co-operative and parish churches, per annum	£5,053	6	3
The parish pays to the parish churches for stipends, &c., including chaplain at workhouse and school.....	5,535	3	
The corporation and parish have paid for church buildings and workhouse cemetery, above *one million nine thousand and seven hundred pounds*, within the last fifty years, which, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, costs the inhabitants	50,465	0	0
	£60,053	9	4
Less cash received for pew-rents	616	5	10
Paid by the inhabitants, per annum, for the five co operative and parish churches	£39,437	3	6

From the Reports and Acts of Parliament from which the above are extracted, it is found that the sums paid to the clergy, and other charges, were paid and augmented from time to time by annual grants of the corporation and the vestry; thereby retaining a check upon the expenditure. Before the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, the clergy, seeing the increase of Nonconformity in the borough, and the prospect of that bill, and fearing lest the intelligence of the burgesses should question the justice of the council's annual grant, and instruct their representatives to reduce or refuse to pay it—the clergy got the old Town Council, just before leaving office, to mortgage corporate property sufficient to produce £105,000, which they obtained and placed in the hands of the Bishop of Chester and other ten trustees. This transaction was completed by an act passed in the session of 1838, making the stipends of the rectors and other ministers of the corporation and parish churches a charge on the borough fund. The act also bound the parish to pay their portion of the stipends of the rectors and other ministers of the same churches, with power, in default of any payment for twenty-one days, to sue the treasurer of the corporation or the churchwardens; and the act retains for the rectors (independent of their stipends of £710 each) all the rents of the pews in St. Nicholas' Church, and all the surplice fees and other ecclesiastical emoluments, which must amount to a large sum in a community of above 300,000 inhabitants.

These State-church clergy had their fears again excited on the introduction of the New Poor-law Act into Liverpool, in 1841—under which the guardians are elected by the rate-payers; and every justice of the peace residing in the parish is an *ex officio* guardian. They therefore influenced the vestry to petition for, and obtained, a local bill in the session of 1842—rendering the rectors, the churchwardens, and overseers, *ex officio* guardians, in place of the justices of the peace, and *ex officio* members of all committees; and securing themselves all the patronage of the parish. On a late occasion, the junior rector declared that the church-rate would be laid if there were one only who voted for it while a thousand voted against it!

CLERICAL PROTEST AGAINST THE EXETER SYNOD.

The *Plymouth Herald* announces that a meeting of clergy of the diocese of Exeter, opposed to the diocesan synod, has been held; and publishes a protest, the signatures to which—fifty-four in number—include the names of the holders of the most important livings in the diocese. As presbyters of the diocese, they decline to attend any ruri-decanal meetings for electing representatives, or otherwise take any part in the "proposed assembly of the clergy, called a synod;" and assign the following reasons for their determination:—

1. Because, if such assembly, summoned and holden according to the directions, and for the purposes mentioned in the Bishop's pastoral letter, do not contravene the strict letters of the laws and constitutions at present in force for regulating the action of the Church of England, it is, in our judgment and belief, opposed to the spirit and intention of such laws and constitutions, and altogether unprecedented in the history of the Church.

2. Because the primary and avowed object for which such assembly is to be convened is to issue a synodical declaration of adherence to the article of the Creed—"I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins," which, it is alleged, has been "virtually denied" by a judgment delivered by her Majesty the Queen, as, "under God, the only supreme governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal," on the recommendation of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, with the concurrence of the two archbishops—such a declaration being, as we believe, altogether uncalled for, inasmuch as the decision of her Majesty was not intended to impugn, neither does it, in our judgment, in any degree whatever impugn such article of the Creed—an article which

we constantly and solemnly repeat before God, and in the face of the congregation, with the full "assent and consent" of our minds.

3. Because, although it is declared by the Bishop, that in the proceedings of such assembly it is his "desire that there shall be as great consideration as possible for the judgment of all," and that "the representatives shall speak and vote therein according to their own judgment," yet it is expressly provided in the pastoral letter calling the assembly, that "the Bishop shall himself decide what matters shall actually be brought under the consideration of the synod," and "that no resolution can be deemed an act of the synod which has not his concurrence."

4. Because, whatever be the object of holding such assembly, it is manifestly powerless in law, not having authority to pass any canons or constitutions which can settle any matter whatever, or be binding even upon those who pass them, whilst it is calculated to produce great evil and mischief, even to the disruption of the Church, being designedly intended to exhibit this diocese as independent in itself, standing out in unbecoming and injurious, if not schismatical, opposition to the Archbishop of the province, and the constituted authorities, by which the whole body of the Church of England is governed.

For these reasons we feel compelled to abstain from taking any part whatever in the proposed assembly; and in putting them forth we desire to testify our unfeigned respect and honour for the character of the present Archbishop of the province, as well as for the office which he holds, and at the same time to express our deliberate opinion that his Grace has not "forfeited his right to Catholic communion."

A declaration similar to the above has been introduced at several of the ruri-diaconal meetings; but in only one case seems to have been adopted.

The Wardenship of Dulwich College.— On Thursday morning a special vestry meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, was held at the ward school-house, Peter-street, Bishopsgate, to take into consideration the refusal of the Master and Fellows of Dulwich College to swear in the warden elect, and to authorize the churchwardens to maintain and defend the rights of the parish as assistants and electors of the warden, &c., of the said college. The Rev. Dr. Russell, the rector, in the chair. The churchwardens have already received a mandamus, commanding them to make a return. It was resolved, "That the churchwardens be requested to make a return to the mandamus, and to take such steps as may be requisite to the termination of such mandamus in the Court of Queen's Bench."

Sequestered Benefices. — A bill has been brought into Parliament to amend the law relating to the sequestration of benefices for debt. If a benefice is sequestered under the existing law, the bishop of the diocese has not power to set apart more than £200 a year for the payment of curates to discharge the ministerial duties. From a return which was made to Parliament last year, it appears that several cases of sequestration have taken place since the passing of the last act of Parliament, and some of these livings are of considerable value, with several churches. The bill provides that, in all cases where a benefice which exceeds £400 a year shall hereafter be put under sequestration for the debts of any incumbent, the bishop of the diocese may, if he thinks proper, deduct one-half the income for the payment of a curate or curates to discharge the spiritual duties connected with the parish.

Preaching Perforce without Book. — A very sober contemporary, the *Standard*, relates, in gravely condoling phraseology, a comical mishap to the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, at his annual visitation, held at St. Sepulchre's Church, on Friday last. After service and a sermon, the Archdeacon proceeded from his pew to the communion-table, before which the names of the clergy were called over in the customary form, and when about to deliver his charge, discovered that he had it not. Having asked some one to fetch it from the pew in which he had been seen to be holding it in his hand, it was discovered that it had been removed. The clergy then divided on both sides of the pulpit, to see if it had fallen in the Archdeacon's transit from place to place, but not a trace of it could be seen. It was here remarked by several of the clergy that immediately the Archdeacon left the pew, two laymen were seen to go into it, and soon after abruptly leave the sacred edifice. There was no room to doubt that these individuals had taken the manuscript away! Under such painful circumstances Archdeacon Hale was evidently much agitated; but after taking a few minutes to collect his thoughts he addressed the clergy, asking their kind consideration for the unusual and painful circumstances in which he had been so unexpectedly placed, and stating that although he could not recollect the exact words of his proposed address, he would endeavour to give them the substance, which must necessarily be imperfect, when he assured them that, although at a former period of his life he was in the habit of speaking in public, he had never delivered a line *extempore* in the performance of his sacred duties. He then proceeded to speak in strong terms of the Papal aggression, and gave it as his conviction that, notwithstanding the decided feeling that had been manifested against the conduct of the Court of Rome, it would be successful; and to dilate with much energy on the present relations of the two systems. After the delivery of this impromptu (?) charge the Rev. W. Short, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, rose to express the deep sympathy which the clergy felt for the Venerable the Archdeacon under the painful circumstances in which he had been placed, and to thank him for his uncompromising vindication of the great and leading truths of Christianity set forth in the pure doctrines and teaching of the Church of England.

Anti-state-church Meeting.—On Monday evening, the 19th inst., in connexion with the anniversary services of the Welsh Independent Congregation, Gartside-street, Manchester, a large congregation of the Welsh residents in that city had a most interesting Anti-state-church meeting. The Rev. Richard Jones, minister of the chapel, ably presided on the occasion; and after the Chairman, and the Rev. H. Hughes, of Jackson-street, and Mr. P. Williams, of Stoke, had made a few observations on the question before the meeting as the question of the day, and on the importance of discussing it in a right spirit, the Rev. Samuel Roberts, of Llanbrynmair, in a happy style described the evils resulting to the State from its connexion with the Church; the Rev. W. Ambrose, of Portmadoc, ably argued for the practicability and desirableness of its dissolution; and the Rev. W. Rees, of Liverpool, referred to the leading movements of the times, as unmistakeable signs of the approach of the happy day of its dissolution. The crowded congregation listened with the liveliest interest, for full three hours, to the arguments and representations of the different speakers; and on the motion of the Rev. Edward Edwards, seconded by Mr. James Hughes, an influential office-bearer in the Calvinistic Methodist denomination, unanimously signified their approval of the sentiments that had been so ably elucidated, and expressed their purpose to carry out the suggestions that had been presented to them.—*From a Correspondent.*

The University Commission.—In a convocation holden at Oxford on Wednesday, it was resolved, by 249 to 105, to affix the University seal to a petition praying the Queen to revoke the University Commission, or to allow the University to be heard against that commission by counsel. The law officers of the Crown have drawn up an opinion in favour of the perfect legality of the commission.

Sheep sold for Church-rates.—An instance of clerical love for the *flock* as well as the *fleece*, was shown at Boston on Wednesday last, when two fine fat longwooled sheep were sold in Boston market to satisfy a claim for *church-rates* in a village not many miles from Boston.—*Stamford Mercury.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—I have received some intelligence which will gratify our friends, and which I cannot insert in the *Herald*, as it is gone to press. I beg, therefore, a small space for this note.

By a letter received from Mrs. Saker, dated Fernando Po, January 30th, I learn that they arrived safely, on the 29th December, after a lengthened, but pleasant passage, and were both well at the time Mrs. Saker wrote.

It is not a little remarkable, and worthy of note, as indicating the care of Divine Providence, that a passage was taken for Mr. and Mrs. Saker, in the "Jemima," from Liverpool. She sailed, however, before the time originally fixed, and our friends could not get ready for her—which was a deep disappointment to them, and, as we then thought, a serious inconvenience to the mission. That vessel was totally lost on the Welsh coast, within a few days of her departure. Our friends had heard of this in Africa, and, in alluding to it, Mrs. Saker observes, "thus has our heavenly Father mercifully interposed for us! O may our preserved lives be more devoted to his glory."

By the Indian mail, a letter has reached me announcing Mr. Leechman's safe arrival off Malta, May 12th. He returns through France, and may be hourly expected. Mr. Russell arranged to leave Calcutta on the 21st April, and is, by this time, far on his homeward way. Our brother, Mr. Small, has reached London in safety, greatly recruited in health, and is assisting my colleague in the meetings connected with the Norfolk auxiliary.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
Frederick Trestrail.

Baptist Mission, Moorgate-street, May 27.

Isle of Wight Election.—The most severely-contested and exciting county election that has ever taken place in this part of the kingdom, has just terminated in the return of Edward Dawes, Esq., the free-trade candidate; the numbers, at 4 o'clock on Monday, were:—

District.	Dawes.	Hammond.
Newport	259	233
Cowes	74	123
Ryde	145	95
	478	451
	451	
Majority for Dawes	27	

The most intense excitement is said to have prevailed at Ryde. An agent of the Protectionist candidate—Mr. Cole, solicitor of that town—who was labouring under a disease of the heart, being pursued by the crowd, ran into a house he had formerly occupied, fell down, and almost immediately expired. Capt. Hammond's party raised the report that the unfortunate gentleman was *killed by the mob!* All parties deeply regret the melancholy event. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Mr. Dawes	565
Captain Hammond	519
Majority for Mr. Dawes	46

The hon. member, in addition to being a free-trader, is "prepared to consent to a well-considered measure for the extension of the suffrage." The official declaration will be made on Thursday.—*From a Correspondent.*

A correspondent of the *Family Herald* says, that after her Majesty Queen Victoria came to the throne a present was sent to her, from Jerusalem, of an olive-tree. "It was shipped at Beyrout, kept on deck, and appeared to die on the passage. In that state it was intrusted to the gardener. On the day of the coronation, this young olive-tree put forth twelve blossoms." The correspondent concludes from this, that the twelve tribes of Israel will be gathered in Victoria's reign! The ingenious editor adds, that some less theological and more genealogical seer might infer that her Majesty would have twelve children.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Essex Baptist Association.—The Fifty-first annual gathering of this association took place at Romford on the 19th and 20th inst., when sermons were preached by the Revs. A. Anderson, of Bures, and Rees, of Braintree. The letters from the churches were of a most encouraging character. Among the other resolutions adopted by the association were two of special public interest—the one having reference to Papal aggression, and the other to the *Regium Donum*. A most emphatic protest was entered against all grants of public money for the support of religion, whether to Maynooth College or to the Dissenters. The association devoted £70 of its funds to the extension of religion in the country. The proceedings of the session terminated on Tuesday evening with a public meeting on behalf of the Home Mission Society; addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Lloyd, Short, Burdett, and various other brethren.

Herts and South Beds Baptist Association.—The annual services of the Herts and South Beds Association of Baptist churches were held at Leighton Buzzard, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22nd inst. Favourable accounts of a considerable increase were presented from several churches, and some important measures adopted likely to promote the greater efficiency of the association, by means of district meetings, and collections for the help of the weak communities. The Rev. William Upton acted as moderator; and thanks were voted to the Rev. E. Adey for his efficient services as secretary for many years, and in which office he is succeeded by the Rev. William Aichison. Much approbation was expressed of the Anti-slavery and Anti-war Declarations of the Baptist Union. On account of the removal of the Rev. Thomas Cowdy from Hertfordshire, who was the minister appointed to preach the Association sermon, application was made to the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who, in addition to the usual morning sermon, preached also on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, to immense congregations. The last service was conducted in the Recreation Grounds, and attended by a vast multitude, many of whom travelled a considerable distance.

Baptist College, Pontypool.—The annual meetings of this institution were held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22nd inst. On Wednesday morning the students were examined in theology by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, of Cardiff; and in classics by Mr. G. C. Dahlell, Bristol. In the evening, Mr. John Rowlands, one of the students, read an essay on the "Evidences of Christianity;" and the Rev. John Evans, Cowbridge, preached from Acts xi. 20, 21—both in Welsh. On Thursday morning, an English service was held, when an essay was read by Mr. Richard Hughes, student, and the Rev. Thomas Davies, Merthyr, preached from Isaiah lii. 2. In the afternoon the business of the society was transacted, when W. W. Phillips, Esq., presided, and several resolutions were unanimously adopted. From the Report it appeared that there was a debt against the society of about £130; that the number of students was twelve; that two of them had left at Christmas, to take charge of the churches at Pembroke and Kilvowyr; and that several ministers had kindly engaged to solicit contributions in England for the institution, viz., Mr. Thomas, the president, to visit London; Mr. Allen, of Newport, Birmingham and Liverpool; and Mr. J. W. Todd, of Salisbury, Reading and several towns in the midland counties.

Middlesborough.—The Rev. Henry P. Bowen, of Airedale College, has received and accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Middlesborough-upon-Tees, Yorkshire.

Staindrop, Durham.—The Rev. Robert Jones, of the London Missionary Society, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent Church, Staindrop, to become their pastor, and enters on his labours on the 15th proximo.

Union Chapel, Luton, Beds.—Last Lord's Day, the Anniversary Sermons on behalf of the Auxiliary Missionary Society were preached in the above place by the Rev. D. Katterns, of Hackney, and Rev. Thos. Aveling, of London; the Rev. H. Garnett, a minister of colour, preached to the young in the afternoon. On the following evening, the annual public meeting was held in the chapel, which was filled at an early hour, and the most lively interest evinced throughout the proceedings. The chair was occupied by the Rev. R. Robinson, and addresses of a most stirring and interesting character were delivered by the Rev. J. Andrews, of Woburn, Rev. D. Katterns, Rev. W. Harbutt from the South Seas, Rev. T. Aveling, and Rev. H. Garnett. The contributions have exceeded those of any former year, amounting to no less a sum than—including subscriptions for special objects—£107. The contributions made by the teachers, junior scholars, and the Bible classes, amounted to upwards of £29 of the above-mentioned sum: some of the senior classes are now proposing to support each a native teacher. The meeting was of a solemn, yet most enlivening and instructive character; the devotional exercises being led by the Rev. W. Wake, Rev. J. Lance, Rev. J. J. Davies, and Rev. J. Sleigh.—*From a Correspondent.*

Barking.—We regret to say that we are informed by the Rev. G. Corney that an announcement in our last under this head is wholly groundless. The information purported to come from an inhabitant of the locality, and we unsuspectingly gave it insertion

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Congregational Board of Education was held at Crosby Hall, on Friday evening, May 16th, under the Presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq.

The Rev. JOSHUA HARRISON commenced the proceedings of the evening with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then spoke to the following effect :—

The special object of this organization is to stimulate the efforts of this particular denomination to increased effort in the work of education. The basis of our association is, that education, to be worth anything, must be religious; and that, as such, it must be voluntary [hear, hear]. We utterly repudiate, as a denomination, the help of the State towards supporting the ministrations of the pulpit; and we equally repudiate that help towards the instructions of the school [hear, and cheers]. For myself, I am prepared to go much further than this. I believe that it would be our wisdom, as a nation, to keep the Government utterly away from the mind of the people [hear, hear]. Even if it were possible to separate religious and secular education—which I believe it is not—it would still be wise for us to say to the Government, "Mind your own business, and leave to the people themselves the performance of that work which seems more properly to belong to them" [hear, hear]. The subject of popular education never presented more interesting aspects than it does at the present moment; for, in addition to the scheme of Government, known as that in connexion with the Minutes of Council, there are other schemes before the country, the advocates of which are seeking to obtain for their particular schemes legislative sanction [hear, hear]. But while we are always ready to give our testimony on behalf of the principles which we hold dear, I believe that our chief object is a practical one; and, therefore, while holding most tenaciously the opinion which I have expressed, we have been seeking to adopt plans to get together information, and offering, on all suitable occasions, suggestions which, it was believed, would greatly improve the character of the education given, and tend materially to lessen the expense to congregations in relation to their schools. The difficulty with which we have to contend is twofold. First, the indifference of parents, and their indisposition to send their children to school; and, second, the expenses which have attended the support of the school arrangements. Now, with respect to the first, my belief is, that the indifference manifested by the people—and I speak of the great body of intelligent artizans—there is a lower class, with whom there is much difficulty also, but I do not now refer to them—I believe that the indifference which exists among this class results from their utter revulsion to the sort of education which is now generally offered [hear, hear]. We have found that in the schools to which we have sent really efficient teachers—and we have now nearly eighty teachers fully and successfully occupied—there is no lack of scholars. So far from the charge for educating being a difficulty, we have found that double, and even treble, the usual sum charged has been far more readily paid for a good education, than a small sum for that which was inferior [hear, hear]. Some persons are contending for a free education for the children of the poorer classes. I am prepared to deny, on their behalf, any such right; and I would submit, that by far the more effectual method of raising their condition is to lessen the burden of taxation which presses upon the workin[illegible] man. I would do so as a financial reformer [hear, hear]. I have no wish to introduce into this meeting a purely political subject; but I believe what I am saying has a direct bearing on this matter [hear, hear]. I would earnestly seek to lessen the expenses of Government, and equalize the burden of taxation, and reduce those charges which now press so heavily on the necessaries of life, and thus enable the poorer part of the population to provide an education for their own children [hear, hear]. And my belief is, that it would be better if the committees of schools did not interfere in the management of the education given, but leave that to an intelligent master or mistress, and judge of the results [hear, hear]. The Board of Education is pursuing something like that plan. There are now under training between thirty and forty male and female teachers. Believing the great want of the day to be thorough qualified and earnest teachers, we are subjecting them to a more lengthened training than is usual. We believe that no one can be fitted for such a work in less than twelve months, especially where the previous education has not been of a very favourable character. We have met with extraordinary success hitherto in this particular branch of our work, and we are able to say confidently, that we have sent out well-qualified teachers. My own opinion is, that those who desire to educate the people should do as a tradesman would do—make his goods acceptable on account of their quality. Then, where there is a school established, let all the friends of man unite in hearty sympathy, and seek to benefit the people, remembering that they, even the poorest, are travelling towards the same bourne as ourselves. I do not wish you to go to the people with a patronizing air, but seek to make them independent, that as poor men they may be enabled to say, "I owe no body and no Government anything in relation to this matter; but, by God's blessing, I have been enabled to educate my own children." Now, that is just about the spirit in which we are pursuing our work; and I appeal to all the friends who are present in some form to connect themselves with us [cheers].

The Rev. THOMAS JAMES read the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The great work of the Board is to train up pious young persons, of both sexes, for the office of teachers. In the selection of these, it endeavours to exercise the most diligent care, requiring evidences of decided piety, love to the work, capacity for receiving and imparting instruction, and a tolerable share of general useful knowledge. These qualifications are tested by two months' probation, and, if found satisfactory, are promoted by twelve months' training, at the end of which term a further and severe examination is passed, and a diploma, or certificate of merit, given according to proficiency and diligence. It will be gratifying to the friends of the Board to know, that the esteemed presidents of the male and female departments still occupy their respective and important posts; nor is it possible to speak too highly of their devotedness, efficiency, and zeal. Of those who have left the institution in past years, most are successfully pursuing their work.

During the past year, twenty-seven teachers satisfactorily passed their examinations, and were appointed to schools at the following places:—Barnet, Bethnal-green, Manchester, Poyle, Kingsland, Finchley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Orsett, Ryde, Pimlico, Blackburn, Farnham, Southport, Twig Folly, Manningtree, Nayland, Brixton, Poplar, Paddington, Reading, Lynn, Chigwell-row, West Bromwich, Yarmouth, Tottenham Court Chapel, Arlington, Norwich—making, in the whole, seventy-seven teachers, having under their care upwards of 6,000 children, the yearly average attendance being nearly 6,000.

One part of the twelvemonths' instruction in the Normal School consists in practically teaching the art of instruction. For this purpose, two Juvenile Schools are maintained—one in Jewin-street, and the other at Rotherhithe—where the pupils have frequent exercise in the work of teaching, while a large number of children are benefited by the daily instruction conveyed. These schools are both prospering, their numbers being, at the present time, upwards of 300 boys and girls. The valuable services of the master and mistress of these schools are still retained. For want of adequate promises of support, the Board has not yet felt itself authorized to commence the alterations necessary to adapt Homerton College to the object for which it has been purchased. The amount required for the purchase of the building is £5,000; for the alterations, and new schools, £5,000 more. Towards this, £4,768 has only yet been contributed, leaving a deficiency of upwards of £5,000, to be supplied ere convenient possession can be secured. Under these circumstances, the Board is compelled to pause, not feeling at liberty to incur so heavy a personal responsibility, nor to encumber the institution with so large a debt. It is earnestly hoped that the friends in the country will second the laborious efforts of gentlemen in town, and that the necessary amount will shortly be received. The plans of the alteration have been approved, and nothing but a practical response to the appeals that have been made is requisite for the accomplishment of this important and greatly-desired work.

The history of the proposed junction of the Board with the Voluntary School Association was then given.

In furtherance of its objects, deputations from the Board have recently visited Derby, Nottingham, and Brighton, with encouraging success.

On the subject of funds, the amount required by the Board to carry on its machinery annually, and to supply some forty or fifty devoted and superior teachers, is but about £1,500 per annum. If the churches would afford a single congregational collection once in two years, or would furnish an annual subscription of only £3 3s., the amount would be more than secured.

The Report concluded by a touching reference to the loss which the Board had sustained in the death of the Rev. A. Wells.

The cash account was read by the Treasurer. It appeared that £2,251 9s. 3d. had been paid out during the year, and £2,672 17s. 3d. received; leaving a balance in hand of £421 8s.; but the liabilities were some £250 above the sum in hand.

The Rev. JOHN CORBIN, of Derby, moved the first resolution :—

That this meeting has heard with lively interest the Report now read; and, being deeply convinced that the Congregational Board of Education specially merits liberal support from the enlightened Christian and patriot, commends its proceedings to the hearty co-operation of all friends of education. Believing the times require active efforts more than controversy for the development of sound principles in promoting the desired object, this meeting is gratified to learn that the Board is so adapting its operations, that it may be able to send forth pious and efficient teachers, who may occupy a distinguished place as instructors of the rising population of England.

He observed that the Board consisted of thirty-two gentlemen, and that they had contributed during the last year £1,117 9s. [cheers]. The resolution intimated that the time had come in which controversy might cease, and action take its place [hear]. He thought that among themselves it was time that controversy should cease [hear, hear]. But he would submit, that the time was not come in which controversy could be entirely dispensed with in relation to the adversaries of voluntary religious education. All had been said that need be said with respect to Government schools. But they had now to do with two rival schools from Manchester [hear, hear]. These schemes came forward in a very plausible manner, and presented certain plans that were exceedingly fascinating to some minds [hear]. Those who lived in London might not have heard much of those gentlemen; but he could assure the meeting that they—especially the secular education party—were exceedingly active in the Manchester districts [hear, hear]. No stone was left unturned in order that the end in view might be attained. Every means were employed to make the scheme acceptable to the great masses of the people; and to some extent the effort had been successful. Their plan was popular, and sought to adapt itself to the state of the times: it bore an aspect of liberality, and thus commended itself to the people, who looked chiefly at the outside of things. It was for the voluntaries in such a case to follow in the wake of those gentlemen, and take care that a wrong impression was not produced upon the public mind.

The Rev. J. S. PEARSALL, of Bristol, seconded the resolution. Not long since he had joined in the opening of a large school-room in a town of not more than 8,000 persons; and that school was built—how, and by whom? By local taxation? No. By the congregation there united? No. The school was built by a pious deacon—a man who, a few years ago, was opposed to the educational movement—a man who had told him (Mr. Pearsall) that the time had not come for the universal education of the masses. The influence of argument, and public manifestations, and meetings, had been such, that this excellent man had become convinced of the utter fallacy of his position; and he proved how much he had renounced his former opinions, by erecting a spacious edifice for the purpose of instruction, the school-room, &c., costing upwards of £2,000 [cheers]. The self-supporting system should be their aim. He knew a school on this foundation where the master was receiving £80 per year; his duties increasing, he asked for £100; the salary was raised to that amount, and the school, under other heavy expenses, was going on prosperously in a self-supporting condition [cheers]. The suggestions of the committee with reference to county associations he deemed very important. It was absolutely necessary that a county association should exist for the purpose of inquiring into the educational prospects of a district. This system of education was also a preventive of crime, and, if properly carried out, every boy of the land would be trained as an infant Hercules, who should strangle the temptations which in years gone by would have made him a victim [loud cheers].

The Rev. J. KELLY rose amidst loud cheers to support the resolution. In the course of an able speech, he said :—

We advocate a union of religion with secular education. Now, I know very well that it is a very easy thing to put this affair in a ridiculous point of view; and some gentlemen are very fond of doing it. They ask us—Is it necessary to teach religion in arithmetic? But they are not aware that the argument may be turned against themselves. They profess to teach morals, if they do not profess to teach religion, and I would ask them—Is it necessary to teach morality in order to teach that two and two make four? [hear, hear.] Do they not see that the very kind of objection that they are urging against the religious, is the very objection that stands with equal strength against the moral instruction which they contend for, and for which, of course, they must contend, to be at all consistent with themselves? The truth is, that what is the *desiderata* for us, and what has been acknowledged as *desiderata*, is not so much the amount of moral and doctrinal instruction which an individual might communicate to the young, as the spirit of religious influence that can be brought to bear upon the education of those children [hear, hear]. Only let it be once understood that religion is to do, and can do, nothing with our education, and religious influence will be at a discount. You will not find a man—a single man—who is qualified to do effective service in the work of education [hear]. A man under the influence of true religious principles will not be tied down by any recognised secular system of education. If it is said to him, on entering on the discharge of his duties, You are not to do this or that; you are to exert no religious influence on the minds of the children that may be placed under your eye;—he will say, You so tie up my hands, if you say I am not to exert a moral influence on their minds, that I will go and seek a sphere for the exercise of my talents elsewhere [cheers]. . . . . I am not sure that it is correct to say, that we are to estimate the progress of education by the numbers who read well, or that even write, in this country. A large number of persons, female servants, who have been taught in our schools to read and write, get into families where they are never permitted to open a book, and never write a letter for years. In a very short time, what they have acquired in school is forgotten by being made no use of, and they fall among what is called the uneducated portion of the community. Now, do these gentlemen who support the secular educational system profess to give a cure for this? Do they say that a person once educated shall secure certain privileges after the education has been imparted? They have no power to do that. Again, a very large number of these individuals advocate a system which appears to me to be consistent with Communism. I would not say a word against these men. If a man disclaims these principles, I accept his disclaimer at once [hear, hear]. But what means the statement, that the poor of this country have a right to be educated at the expense of the State? If I understand correctly this statement, it is essentially and precisely a Communist principle. The assertion, that any portion of a free people have a right to get education at the expense of the State, is an assertion which appears to me to proceed upon the principle which the Red Republicans of France carry consistently out. If I am told that it arises from the fact, that in order to prevent crime in the community, education must be given, and that, as Government are appointed to watch over the State, it is their duty to impart education, I answer,—Very well; but every person must see, that if this argument is good for anything it is good for a great deal more. If the want of education is a cause of crime, it is not the only cause. The want of employment is a cause of crime; the want of power is a cause of crime; and when they say it is a right of the people to receive education, confining it simply to one question of education, can they fail to perceive, that if it be a right at all, it is a right for employment—a right for good obligations—a right for everything else, involving the whole question of Communism [hear, hear, and cheers].

In concluding his address, which was received throughout with marks of approbation, Mr. Kelly read some extracts from a pamphlet in relation to education in Manchester. The following great principle laid down in the pamphlet, he desired to see everywhere recognised :—"Experience has shown that a compulsory rate is a very bad substitute for real liberality, which is urged by true Christian principle."

JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq., of Whitby, then moved the following resolution :—

That religion, as an infinitely important element, ought to pervade the training and education of children, and to be regarded as a subject not to be taught occasionally or at stated times only, but as an influence regulating the duties of the school-room and the recreations of the pupils; that, by the employment of teachers so animated and resolved to maintain the authority of the word of God, the welfare of our country and the prosperity of our churches would be greatly promoted; and that, as senates and magistrates cannot secure such agency, it is the province of conscientious Christians to exert their energies, that, by such education the character and habits of youth shall be formed for noble and generous enterprises.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, seconded the resolution. There had been a time when he had had some doubt of the society—not, indeed, of its abstract principles, but regarding its practical efficiency to accomplish the objects for which it was organized. He had looked with great hope, as many others, doubtless, had done, to see whether, amidst all the scintillations of light which could be brought into one focus upon the great subject of education, whether anything more complete and satisfactory could be achieved, than that which this society presented. He had, however, arrived at the conclusion—and this made him thankful that he had never opposed it, but, both publicly and privately, years ago, he had advocated the interests of this institution—he had arrived at the conclusion that, whatever it might be right for other parties to attempt, they, as a denomination of Protestant Dissenters, could accept no other form or mode of education, as a whole, but that which was now under consideration.

EDWARD BAINES, Esq., of Leeds, moved, and the Rev. G. ROSE seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chair, and the meeting separated.

TOWN MISSIONARY AND SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the above society was held at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., when Lord Henry Cholmondeley presided.

The meeting having been opened by prayer, the Chairman said that he believed it had only been within the last few years that there had been any regular and systematic attempt to carry out Home Missionary operations. It was not until the publications of this institution were circulated, that the eyes of the wealthier portion of the community began to be opened to the fact, that there were in England large masses of ignorant and neglected people. From the statements of these publications it appeared to him that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of the Town Missionary Society [hear, hear]. A single publication of another society — the London City Mission — their monthly magazine—was worth all the money that had been given to the society. But experience showed that it was not in London alone we were to look for superstition and infidelity, for vice and ignorance [hear, hear]. The records of the society recorded abundant and melancholy proof that many of the large towns throughout the land could almost enter into fearful rivalry with the metropolis itself. It was to correct these evils that this society had been established; and if ever there was a period when the necessity for such a society existed, that period was the present [cheers].

The Secretary, Mr. Geldart, then read the Report:—

It urged the importance of all evangelical Christians uniting upon unsectarian principles to give the simple truths of the gospel to the masses. Several details are given, to show the beneficial results of doing this by missionaries sent from house to house to read and explain the Scriptures by the firesides of the poor. The affecting condition of some villages was shown by a few cases of ignorance met with in one place, where, out of 1,400 persons above twelve years of age, 287 could not read; and, out of 500 families, 20 only can be said habitually to attend a place of worship. 386 children, between three and twelve years of age, go to no school, and but the smaller proportion of the female population could be said to be inclined to virtue. In Brighton, also, an agent, in visiting four streets, called upon 232 families, which included 600 adults, of whom only 56 persons, or only 1 in every 11 persons, made any pretension to religion. In another district in the same town, the lodging-houses were visited. Out of 221 persons conversed with, 61 could not read; 17 did not know the Lord's Prayer; and only 4 ever attended public worship. The missionaries also hold meetings in the cottages, school-rooms, or barns, besides which they have held 919 Bible classes, or adult evening classes. Ragged-schools have also been collected at Bedford, Luton, Margate, Hampton, and Penzance, during the year, with an average attendance, varying from 50 to 130. The number of agents has been as follows:—Total number of visits, 175,817; visits to the sick, 23,526; exclusive of calls, 21,962; portions of Scripture read, 132,163; meetings held, 4 005; tracts distributed, 134 881; Bibles sold, &c., 2,398. The results of usefulness are most encouraging. Instances of hopeful conversion, 301; those who have joined Christian churches, 152; children sent to day-schools, 501; children sent to Sunday-schools, 813; induced to attend public worship, 775.

New Town Missions have been formed at Luton, Penzance, Dartford, Wellington, Northampton, Holyhead, Beaconsfield, Ironbridge, Northfleet; and three additional agents have been sent to Brighton. Also missionaries have been supplied to the following places, though not in connexion with the Parent Society; viz.—Colchester, Saffron Walden, Halifax, Chester, Bristol, Southborough, in Kent, and Egham, in Surrey.

The receipts from ordinary sources amount to £3,652 5s. 4d., being an increase of £368 beyond those of last year; and the balance is now only £:98 7s. 7d., instead of £517 13s. 10d.

The Rev. Edward Pizey rose to move—

That the Report now read be adopted and printed, and the following gentlemen [names read] be the committee and officers for the ensuing year.

Labouring, as he himself did, among a poor population of 10,000 souls, he employed three scripture readers, and he never read the reports of these individuals without finding in them cases similar to those the meeting had gathered from the Report that had been read to them. He believed the most effectual means of getting at the population was to send men of this stamp from house to house; and the circumstances of the times rendered this system of lay agency of infinite importance. It was proved from interesting facts, that lay agency generally preceded the labours of the minister. The qualifications of a visitor should be, heart in the work, a thorough acquaintance with the inspired volume, and an aptitude to teach. As an examiner, he endeavoured in every case that came before him, to ascertain whether these qualifications existed. Their principles were not those of a sectarian character. Their object was a common one—the eternal interests of their fellow-men, and in working harmoniously, they might with certainty anticipate success [cheers].

The Rev. William Brock, in seconding the resolution, said, the Report which had been submitted was the most extraordinary phenomenon on which the mind had been called to dwell. If some of the cases it recorded were lamentable, the record itself was very satisfactory. The title of the society was altogether to his taste [hear, hear]. It was extremely simple, yet it associated with it much that was important, because it contained much in it which was veritable [hear, hear]. They were put upon their defence by their opposers, and were told to look to antiquity for the sanction to their practice. They did so, and all history tended to show that antiquity supported the Scripture Readers' Society; for translations of the Scriptures were made during the first centuries of Christianity into all the languages of the earth. They had, at that period, the Bible in the different churches; and St. Chrysostom "gave an order," as the term now was, for fifty copies of the sacred Scriptures to be put into his church for the benefit of the people. So much for antiquity. Then they were told by the Church of Rome to look at their minor differences, which unhappily did exist; but Popery had seen council warring against council, and Pope against Pope. Why, there were more differences in the Council of Trent than all the differences put together that ever existed in the Protestant Church [hear, and cheers]. Then they were told to look at the consequences of general Scripture reading. This was an unfortunate challenge; for if a comparison were made between Rome, and Romish countries, and England, how vast a moral difference would be exhibited, resulting entirely from the free circulation of the word of God. There were more perversions of the Bible in the Church of Rome than in any other branch of the Christian Church besides. The very fact of there being a written testimony, seemed to him to foreclose the whole question as to tradition and oral testimony. The Bible was evidently designed by the Almighty to be a permanent record, and not to be left to the living voice; and as to interpretation, he would infinitely sooner take the pure word of God itself as its own interpreter, than he would accept the exposition of it from a Romish priest [hear, hear, and cheers]. He earnestly desired to speak the truth in love, but he was a staunch advocate of the watchword, "No peace with Rome!" [loud cheers.] There must be no neutral ground—no *viâ media*. Let this great country, by the help of God, maintain its position—great, because of the Protestant principles which pervaded it; and thus would they glorify their Creator, and serve their generation [loud cheers].

John Dean Paul, Esq., in an excellent speech, moved the second resolution:—

That the moral and spiritual condition, both of the towns and villages of England, especially when viewed in connexion with the religious aspect of the present times, furnishes a strong ground of appeal to all evangelical Christians to unite in most zealously sustaining such an agency as that employed by the Town Missionary and Scripture Readers' Society.

The Rev. J. Branch, in seconding the resolution, testified, from his own experience, to the benefits that were daily accruing from the working of this and kindred societies; and concluded by stating his belief, that such institutions were the only safeguard, both civil and religious, to a country—they were the foundations of the throne, and the bulwarks of peace to the people.

The third resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Dibden, and seconded by Captain Young, of Bedford:—

That the measure of success which has been vouchsafed the labours of this society calls for devout gratitude to the Most High, and gives great encouragement for the exercise of faith, and continued effort for the future.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been moved by Mr. Hugh Owen, and seconded by John Wright, jun., Esq., the Chairman responded, and the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A *soirée* in connexion with this society was held on Monday evening, May 19th, in the Freemasons' Hall. There was a large and respectable assemblage, of whom were not a few persons of colour. Amongst others, the following gentlemen were present: the Revs. J. H. Hinton, Thomas Binney, Wm. Brock, William Owen, Dr. Wright, Jabez Burns, D.D; Dr. Pennington, H. H. Garnett, Alexander Crummell, Josiah Henson, ministers of colour from the United States and Canada; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., George William Alexander, Josiah Forster, Joseph Sturge, Samuel Sturge, Robert Alsop, Henry Sterry, Stafford Allen, Henry Russell, Richard Allen, Frederick Wheeler, Joseph Eaton, Horace Greeley (member of Congress, and editor of the *New York Tribune*), Charles Gilpin, Elihu Burritt, Edmund Fry, John Harrison, Lewis F. Bellot, M. Philip, Esqrs.; — Constantine, of Jamaica, &c. &c. &c.

At six o'clock tea and coffee were handed round, and at seven, on the motion of Joseph Sturge, Esq., seconded by Dr. Burns,

G. W. Alexander, Esq., took the chair. After some preliminary observations, he said that the committee of the British Anti slavery Society had thought it not unlikely that a considerable number of foreigners would be, during the present month, in town, including many persons from the United States of America, and they should have been very glad to have met with a considerable number of these on the present occasion. He believed, however, that hitherto the number of Americans who had reached this country was comparatively small, and among them very few who were friends of the slave. There were present, however, in the meeting some persons who had themselves been slaves, who were well able to state before a British public the grounds on which they thought slavery should be abolished; and it should be shown to the world that, whatever might be thought of these things in America, an English audience would listen with as much pleasure to the speaking of a man of colour, as to one of their countrymen [applause]. It was proposed by the committee, that instead of submitting any formal resolutions to the approval of the meeting, a few sentiments should be brought forward by the various speakers, expressive of their opinions of slavery. He thought it evident that the times called men now to use their best efforts to terminate slavery. Every one must remember what immense efforts the people of this land had made in order to abolish it in their own dominions—efforts which, under the Divine blessing, were crowned with abundant success [hear]. It had been his happiness to witness the results of this in the British West Indies, and nothing was more calculated to delight the philanthropist and the Christian. A race that a few years back were degraded and miserable in the last degree, were now one of the happiest and finest peasantries on the face of the globe; and let but all the obstacles to this moral, intellectual, and religious improvement be removed, and he had every reason to believe that we should see the people of these colonies occupy a rank in civilized society equal to that of any race on the earth. A circumstance occurred a few years ago to which he would refer, as it would also illustrate how far the earnest voice of British Christians raised against the infamous system might be availing in America. A white man had been sentenced to death for aiding a slave to escape from bondage; it was even said by the judge, in sentencing him, that it was a matter of religious obligation that this white man should die for his crime. It happened that, before the sentence was executed, intelligence of the affair reached this country, and two noble lords—Lords Brougham and Denman—felt it their duty to call attention to the subject in their places in Parliament, and expressed their opinion that it would be highly disgraceful to this country if such a thing were permitted; the consequence was, that those in America who had passed the sentence felt ashamed of what they had done, and the poor man was subsequently set at liberty [applause]. And if these two English noblemen had such an influence on a slave state in America, surely, he thought, the honest opinion of the people of England, earnestly and faithfully expressed—the churches of England exercising a legitimate influence on the churches of America—could not fail to produce a powerful effect on America, and would also mightily encourage and strengthen the hands of those who were labouring for Abolition on the other side of the Atlantic. There was not only a dark, but also a cheering side of the picture. If there were large numbers of persons in league on the side of the oppressor, there were also to be found faithful, earnest friends of the slave who were not less active than they in the cause of freedom. Within the last few weeks he had been told, that a man favourable to the emancipation of the slave had been elected as a representative for Massachusetts, in place of Daniel Webster [applause]. With all the talent, and with all the renown attaching to the name of that statesman, he (the chairman) would rather be the poorest man in the United States, who was a lover of freedom, than Daniel Webster [loud applause].

The Rev. J. Howard Hinton spoke to the following sentiment:—

The Anti-slavery Cause. Grateful for its past triumphs, may the number of its enlightened and zealous adherents in all countries rapidly increase, its progress be greatly accelerated by earnest and united action, and its great object, the universal extinction of slavery and the slave-trade, be speedily and effectually accomplished.

Joseph Sturge, Esq., proposed:—

The British Emancipated Colonies. May an enlightened and liberal Government do justice to them by the removal of all laws which bear oppressively on the industry, or impede the progress of the labouring population; and, by a wise and generous policy, advance the interests of all parties interested in their welfare.

He suggested that the practical purpose of the meeting would be best promoted if the various speakers would confine their observations as much as possible to the question, What could Great Britain do to best serve the Anti-slavery cause, and bring about the speedy and entire emancipation of the slave. For his own part, he believed the days of slavery were numbered, and that many, especially of the younger portion of the auditory, would live to see its entire abrogation.

The Rev. H. H. Garnet was received with loud cheers. He said:

He thought he could not better improve the few moments allotted to him, than by telling the meeting, in a few words, what slavery and slaveholders had succeeded in doing, and what they had not succeeded in doing. Those present knew very well—for he apprehended they had all kept their eyes upon the progress of freedom or of slavery in the United States, as well as in other parts of the world—they were aware that they had succeeded in taking away the natural rights of the Black, and sacrificed his comfort and everything else to their own selfishness; and all this they had done undeterred by the sorrows, the afflictions, the tears, and the agonies of the people they were oppressing. They disregarded all the existing ties of relationship, destroyed the peace of their families, tore down their domestic altars, and scattered their ashes to the winds [hear]. They had succeeded in putting more sorrow upon the hearts of his afflicted race than tongue could describe [hear]. None need ever be afraid of overdrawing the picture of the sorrows attendant upon slavery; but upon these sorrows he was not going to dwell; he would simply say, they had done all that wicked, cruel men could possibly do to render wretched their victims [hear]. They had deprived them of all their political privileges, and this not only in the slaveholding, but also in the free States; and they had united with the American Colonizationists to make the blacks as unhappy as possible in order to compel them to leave the United States. Thus, in Virginia, where they taxed 3,000 black inhabitants at the rate of a dollar a-year, the money went to the American Colonization Society in order to transport the blacks, according to their will, as they said, well knowing that they must necessarily be glad to go anywhere out of the United States [hear]. That man, who of all persons treading the soil of America, who had from his youth up to the present time, from the first moment of his public life, done everything he possibly could do to crush the coloured people, was the President of that Colonization Society; and that man was the Honourable, or, rather, *dis*-Honourable, Henry Clay! [hear, hear, and groans.] That society had injured the coloured man the more that it pretended to act in kindness to him, and say to him, "Do you not think you had better go to Africa?" And when the coloured man replied that he would rather remain in his native country, they would urge the matter more persuasively, saying, "But, don't you see that the laws are against you, and therefore you had better go?" Why, who had made these laws? The very men who, connected with that society, would be first to transport them! The Daniel Websters, and Henry Clays, and such-like men, slave-owners, with their hundreds of slaves, these were the men who made the laws and would then transport the black man, that he might be freed from their operation! And, of all the enemies of his own oppressed race, he considered the Colonizationists the worst: they had two faces, or, indeed, as many faces as might best

suit their purpose to have. And then they would say to the Briton, "Oh, you don't know anything of slavery and the circumstances connected with it: go to America, and you will then understand our difficulties and troubles." Why it did not require a great mind to understand these difficulties; it needed no philosopher to discover that man-stealing was wrong. They complained that the laws were against them; but he would again ask, Who made these laws? Let them go into South Carolina, and there they would find that no man could be a legislator without being a slave-owner, without holding at least ten negroes. And yet these were the men who complained that the laws were against them. It reminded him of the story of a little urchin, who, on being told to do something for his mother, set to work, and tied up his hands and feet. By and bye his mother said to him, "Why don't you do the work?" His reply was, "I cannot; my hands are tied." His mother at once asked, "Who tied them?" "Myself," was the answer; and his mother, of course, quickly found a way to make him untie them [cheers and laughter]. And thus it was that these men tied themselves. A short time ago he had heard a noble lord, one of the most distinguished men in the country, say, he had had the pleasure of seeing the most distinguished man, one that had done most for his fellows of any man who had ever come from the United States of America. He (Mr. Garnett) waited somewhat impatiently to hear who this might be, and he looked around the meeting to see if he could recognise any such individual. And who was it? Why, Mr. Henry Curson. And why was he thus called benevolent? Because he was an active promoter of the scheme of American colonization—a scheme so benevolent, that it aimed at getting them away from America before they were ready to go [hear, and laughter]. Africa was the land of his fathers; it was there they lived and died, and he loved the country; he loved its interests, and felt grateful to any one and every one who laboured to promote its welfare. It might be that this Liberia itself might do some good; he trusted it would; but he had no confidence in the society, in its benevolence, or anything connected with it. Well, he had spoken of what slavery and slaveholders had done and were doing; but there was one thing they had not done: they had not destroyed abolitionism in the United States, and there never was more abolitionism than just now, and the recent legislative enactment had aroused men to declare on their side who had hitherto remained neutral [hear, hear, and cheers]. He had travelled in Ireland and in England, in Wales and Scotland, in France and Germany, and had everywhere found warm friends to the slave. Wherever he had gone, when it was ascertained that he had come from America, the first question was, "How goes the cause of abolition?" In Germany he had been especially gratified by the prevalence of this feeling: and Germans settling even in slave states had universally refused to become slaveholders [hear, hear]. Then there was another thing the supporters of the slave system had not succeeded in doing—they had not crushed the energies of the black race; their motto was Onward! Upward! They were resolved to rise! [applause.] They were rising and increasing in influence. Go to the churches and witness it there. In Philadelphia they had nineteen churches; in New York sixteen or seventeen. Go to their schools—taught in many instances by the coloured people themselves—go to their colleges, and in these places witness their progress. They had those who were professors, physicians, editors, and lawyers—all creditably acquitting themselves in their profession [hear, hear]. The slaveholders had not succeeded in crushing these men; they had not succeeded in turning God from them; they had the sympathy of Heaven on their side, and they must and should triumph. One word before he concluded, on the best means whereby they could best help their brethren on the other side of the water. Slavery in the United States could not stand before the earnestly expressed public opinion of the world; let that public opinion then be brought to bear on the subject, and it would not stand a hundred years. But, oh! they would long see the effects of slavery, after slavery had ceased to exist. People seemed to think they had done a great thing when they had taken off the chains from the arms and ankles of the slave; and so they had; but there were other fetters to be removed—those of the mind—the fetters of ignorance and degradation [hear]. But the time was rapidly approaching when both should be removed. When once the turning point was fairly gained, no one could calculate the rapidity with which they should progress. The Americans were a people who did things rapidly and earnestly when once they took them in hand; and let but the national turning-point on the subject of slavery be gained, and they would rush, they would go a-head [hear, and laughter]. This was their habit in right and in wrong; and he should not be surprised to see the tide of public opinion set in so strong in the course of a few years, that slavery should be abolished almost instantaneously [hear, hear]. Let the public opinion, then, of Britain be brought to bear on the subject; let the pulpit speak out, and let the press speak out; let people in private life, and in public life, speak out, and remind the Americans of that sacred declaration whereon their constitution as a nation was based, that all men are equal; let them show America that they noticed her inconsistency. Then the cotton question had yet to come before the British public, and the time was coming when they would be compelled to look at it; for, when slavery should be abolished, many now engaged in the cultivation of cotton, as slaves, would give their attention to other trades, and if they had not before that time turned their attention to the cultivation of free-labour cotton, who could calculate the consequences? The British consumption of slave-grown cotton now supported their slave-markets; and many were not aware, perhaps, of the influence of the cotton-market upon the slave-market, but it was a fact, that a rise of a single cent. a pound in cotton would cause a rise in the price of slaves in the market of 100 dollars a-head. When cotton was selling at six cents. a pound, slaves would sell slowly at 500 or 600 dollars a-head; but when cotton reached fifteen cents. per pound, then slaves would go rapidly at 900, 1 000, or 1,100 dollars a-head. Now, England could strike a death-blow at slavery by refusing to use slave-grown productions; and, until they did this, they could not consistently ask the slave-owner to let his bondmen go free. And how could any one in that assembly carry out the golden rule if he were conscious of the use of slave-grown sugar, cotton, or tobacco? Let England, then, invest some of her capital in producing these articles by free labour in Australia and in Africa; their American friends would then find it did not pay to keep slaves; and, when they found it did not pay, they would very speedily stop; and, instead of hearing of slaves running from their masters, they should hear of masters running from their slaves [hear, and laughter]. The time was not far distant, then, when slavery should for ever die, and when America might become what she professed to be, when the liberty-shouts of the redeemed should be heard across the Atlantic, and the words of the poet should be realized,

> Thy hill-tops, New England, shall leap at the cry,
> And the prairies and far-distant South shall reply.
> It rolls o'er the land till the furthermost glen
> Shall send back the glad summons again and again!
> Niagara's torrent shall thunder it forth,
> It shall burn in the sentinel-star of the North.
> Oppression shall hear it, in his temple of blood,
> And shall see on its walls the handwriting of God.
> Then come to the rescue of freedom and truth;
> Come, maidens and mothers; come, manhood and youth!
> Come gather, come gather! come one and come all,
> And soon shall the temple of slavery fall!

Mr. Garnett resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued applause.

S. M. Peto, Esq., earnestly advocated the exclusion of slave-holding or abetting Americans from English church-fellowship.

The Rev. A. Crummell urged the importance of aiding the educational elevation of his race.

The Hon. Horace Greeley next addressed the meeting. In reference to the question, What could Great Britain do to best promote the abolition of slavery? he remarked that slavery existed in many modifications; and in order to answer the question, it should be distinctly understood what slavery was. He sometimes discussed certain subjects with Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was in the habit of maintaining that all evil was chiefly in ourselves. He (Mr. Greeley) had sometimes asked Mr. Emerson, Is slavery an evil of this class? To which he would reply—"What is slavery? Is it not our using man as a chattel, a thing—making some other body do service for us? Let us resolve that we will never use a human being as in anyway less than ourselves, and from that moment abolition is carried so far as we are concerned, and also, to some extent, so far as our influence extends." The hon. speaker then proceeded to enlarge on the idea then enunciated, contending, that as surely as individuals or associations resolved, and carried out their resolve, to discountenance in every way, in principle and practice, the use of any human being as a chattel, in so far would be the principles of Abolitionism progress and extend.

The Rev. Thomas Binney, in some extremely pertinent remarks—in the course of which he announced his intention of refusing his pulpit to any minister from the United States who was in any measure connected or identified with slavery—gave the following sentiment:—

Our Enslaved Fellow-men. Deeply sympathising with them in the degraded condition into which they have been forced by the operation of wicked laws; and deploring the sufferings to which they are constantly exposed, we pledge ourselves, as opportunities may be afforded, to seek, by moral, religious, and pacific means, their complete enfranchisement and welfare.

Elihu Burritt, Esq., in a brief but interesting address, in which he stated many important facts bearing cheeringly on the question of Abolition, spoke to the following sentiment:—

The Free-labour Movement. Looking at the fact, that the demand for slave-produce in the markets of the world is, to a great extent, the sustaining cause of slavery and the slave-trade in the United States, Brazil, the Spanish, and other foreign Colonies, we earnestly recommend to the friends of humanity and freedom everywhere, the disuse, as far as practicable, of the productions of slave-labour, and the substitution for the same of those raised by the labour of freemen, as a great duty which they owe to the enslaved and oppressed portions of their fellow-men.

The Rev. Josiah Henson, in a discursive speech, in which the deep feeling resulting from a bitter personal knowledge of the horrors of slavery, and a never-failing fund of rich native humour, alternately prevailed, next addressed the auditory.

The Rev. William Owen gave the following sentiment:—

The Duty of Christian Churches in relation to Slavery. Relying on the power of Christian principles, wherever and whenever faithfully applied, to destroy this giant iniquity, we call upon all churches which profess themselves Christian, promptly to separate themselves from all connexion with it, as a present and solemn duty; and to refuse to recognise the claims of any to Christian fellowship who continue to practise or justify it.

Some other speakers had been expected to address the audience, but, the proceedings having been already protracted until after ten o'clock, the meeting was now terminated.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

The annual meeting of this institution was held yesterday week, in Exeter Hall. Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer,

The Chairman said they had now arrived at their seventh or sabbatical anniversary; but, as works of mercy were to be done on the Sabbath, they did not look for any repose or relaxation in this labour of love [applause]. Each seventh year was a critical period in the life of man, when some advance or decay was manifestly perceptible. He trusted that no retrogression would take place in this institution, but that it would make a spring forward to the full development of its powers of good. The system had met with its share of opposition; but it had triumphed over the test, and had received from all attempts at opposition only additional testimony to its value [applause].

The Honorary Secretary then read the Report, which alluded to the rapid increase of the society since 1845:—

In that year there were twenty schools, 200 teachers, and 2,000 pupils; and the amount collected was £51 In 1846 there were twenty-six schools, 250 teachers, and 2,600 children; the amount collected, £320. In 1847 there were forty four schools, 450 teachers, and 4 700 children; amount collected, £637. In 1848, there were sixty-two schools, 821 voluntary teachers, and 80 paid teachers, and 7,000 children; sum collected, £696. In 1849, there were eighty-two schools, 929 voluntary, and 134 paid teachers, 9,000 children; sum collected, £3,632. In 1850, there were ninety-five schools, 1,392 voluntary, and 167 paid teachers, 10,900 children; the sum collected being £2,638. The decrease in funds was partly occasioned by the establishment of local ragged-schools, not in connexion with the Union, and which had, to some extent, diverted the subscriptions from the society. During the year three girls and eighty boys had been enabled to emigrate, by the united efforts of the Union and local schools—fifty-three having gone to Australia, and thirty-one to America. This made the total number sent out under the auspices of the Union, 307. The "Shoe-black Society," lately established in connexion with the Union, employed twenty-four boys, whose average earnings were 8s. per week.

Lord Kinnaird moved the adoption of the Report, giving several instances which had occurred under his own observation of the efficient working of these schools. In Perth, the average number of children under fourteen years brought before the justice used to be from thirty to forty, but for the last three years there had not been a single instance of the kind [applause]—and the time might indeed be looked for when these schools, instead of increasing, would diminish, because there would cease to be fit subjects for them.

The Rev. W. Cadman seconded the motion. Alluding to the establishment of the "Shoeblacks' Society," he said he was reminded of the reply of an Ojibbeway chief, who visited this country some years ago, to the attempts made to impress upon him the truths of the gospel. Pointing to the ragged children in the streets, he said, "These children are taught to blaspheme the Great Spirit. None of our children blaspheme him; they are taught to reverence him. We have nothing more to say to you." He (Mr. Cadman) trusted that the foreigners who saw the shoeblacks sent out by this society, would perceive that we were now more alive to our responsibilities [applause].

Mr. Slaney, M.P., very briefly supported the resolution, which passed unanimously.

The Rev. John Burnet moved the second resolution:—

That this society, having for its express object the formation and support of free evening and industrial schools, is entitled to take its stand among the most most useful and benevolent institutions of our land; and that it is the duty of all professing Christians to unite in helping forward this great and good work, on the broad and unsectarian basis on which the society is instituted.

He said the present meeting was held, and future ones would be held, on the grave of opposition [hear, hear]. What was to be done with ragged-school children? They could not slay them like the tyrant of Bethlehem; neither could they be sent to the colonies, for the colonies would not have our criminals [hear]. We must teach them, or be held by the world as neglecting one of the most binding duties of society. We educated even our horses and our dogs; and surely the little ragged dogs that run about our streets were as much entitled to education as any of the domestic animals which we so anxiously trained [applause].

The Rev. Dr. Cumming seconded the resolution. The present movement he conceived to begin at the right place. Man's prescription for the alleviation of his fellow-man, was to alter his circumstances—God's, to change his heart. Man's plan was to give the patient a new bed—God's, to give the patient health [cheers]. Man went to the circumference, and tried by his civilization to get inward, and ultimately Christianize; God's plan was to begin at the centre, and Christianize the heart, and thence civilize the circumference of the social system [applause]. Ministers and others of all denominations had begun to build very splendid churches and chapels in the mediæval style. He thought that a Ragged School attached to each chapel would be worth ten spires [applause]. It would be impossible to have finer gems and ornaments than some of those which could be excavated from such Ragged Schools [hear, hear]. He had one school connected with his church, in which there were between seven and eight hundred children under daily instruction, and nearly three hundred in the Ragged School, which included about eighty infants; the whole being superintended by a pious physician, a member of his own congregation. Opponents to the Ragged School system say we cannot undertake to teach other people's children; each man has enough to do for himself, and God must be for us all. To some extent there was truth in this; and yet the principle involved an awful error. What if society were made up of such anti-social elements, each man having rights, but no duties. Each man struggling for himself would soon discover that society had committed suicide, and had fallen to pieces from its intense selfishness. We must look to our neighbour, in order to look to ourselves [cheers].

The Rev. John Branch supported the resolution, at the same time handing to the Chairman a donation of three shillings, from a poor man in Ireland, in aid of the funds of this society.

The resolution passed unanimously, and the collection was then made.

The Rev. W. Champneys, without making a speech, moved the third resolution:—

That the success attending the society, as recorded in the Report, affords a good illustration of the efficiency of the Ragged-school system of education, and justifies the earnest appeal now made by the committee of management, that their exertions may not be crippled through lack of means, but that the subscribers will agree with them as to the duty of perseverance in a work which has already produced such satisfactory results.

The Rev. Samuel Martin seconded the motion. The good which existed in other classes might also be developed in the minds of these children [hear]. The quick eye of the youthful pickpocket—why might it not become like the eye of the wonderful chemist, Faraday? It was bound to catch the slightest motion for the purpose of plunder; and, if

it were directed to the investigation of science, could not this faculty be directed to the accomplishment of noble and useful objects? Look at the clever manipulation of the lads when, without the least contact with the person of an individual, they remove the purse or pocket-handkerchief from the pocket! Suppose that their skill was turned to the work of a painter or sculptor, or to any of the handiworks and handicrafts of life? [applause.] All that it was necessary to do with this class of society, was to apply the elements of kindness and sympathy to the raw material of the little Ragged-school boy's head [cheers].

J. Maxwell, Esq., moved, and Mr. Rees seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman, which having been carried and acknowledged, the Doxology was sung, and the meeting separated.

An evening meeting was held at the same place, Lord Ashley presiding. The proceedings having been opened by singing and prayer,

The Chairman rose and said, that the Ragged School Union had now placed its anniversary among that of the other great religious societies of the kingdom, and justly so [hear, hear]. The committee had done their duty, and it was now for the public to do theirs. They had reduced and organized the system of prevention, by which to catch crime while it was in the seed, and sin before it had broken into a flower and desolated society. They had greatly abated the amount of juvenile delinquency in the country, and had cleansed the metropolis, not by pouring out the filth of its streets into the colonies of the mother-country [hear, hear] —but by passing these children through a cleansing and filtering process before they poured them forth in a rich and fertilizing stream upon England's colonies abroad.

Mr. Locke, the honorary secretary, read the Annual Report.

Richard Baxter, Esq., moved :—

That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the blessing of God upon the institution during the past year; and sympathizing with the committee in their labours and Christian efforts, trusts the appeal now made for additional funds will be cordially responded to.

He glanced at the different institutions, which had been established within the last century, for the melioration of the condition of the humble classes, and enforced the claims of the Ragged School Union, as a society that went to the root of the evil, and was therefore calculated to produce most beneficial results.

The Rev. George Smith seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. White, minister of Fitzroy Chapel, proposed—

That there are in the metropolis many thousands of poor youths and children, who, from the neglect, poverty, desertion, or loss of parents, are entirely destitute of the means of instruction, exposed to all the evils of ignorance, and to all the allurements of vice; and that free schools for this class (especially evening and industrial schools), are, therefore, well deserving the hearty support of all true friends of the poor.

He narrated several anecdotes, illustrative of the good effects exercised by the Ragged-school system on the minds of the children in the very lowest classes of society.

Joseph Payne, Esq., in a racy, characteristic speech, seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Archer proposed the following resolution :—

That this Meeting, being convinced of the deep importance of Ragged Schools, and of the emigration movement and industrial classes connected therewith; and believing that, under God, they will be of great service, both temporally and spiritually, to the class for whose benefit they are designed, as well as a blessing to the neighbourhood in which they are placed, pledges itself to continued and increased efforts to support the same.

It had been said that there were 18,000 children belonging to the class chiefly contemplated in the movements of the Ragged School Union. At another time the numbers were calculated at 30,000. Whichever computation was correct he could not say, but he was certain that there was a whole mass of boys and girls wandering about in the Metropolis, otherwise uncared for and unsought. Look at the boy walking along the streets, rude, wild, witty. He knew nothing in the Metropolis more striking than the rough untutored wit of the wild cockney boy. Why, the wit of Colonel Sibthorp, in the House of Commons, was dulness in comparison with it. The wit of the class of men to whom his friend, Mr. Payne, belonged, was nothing in comparison to that of the ragged London urchin, who would give out more wit in two months, than some of these learned orators would utter in two or three years—(laughter and cheers)—present company always excepted [renewed laughter].

F. Bennoch, Esq., of the City Corporation, seconded the resolution. There were academies in the city, not only of virtue but of crime. A professor of the polite art of picking pockets, residing in Whitechapel, engaged to teach a boy in his academy for £5. The boy graduated, and when his scholastic time was finished, he was turned out to commence business for himself. In passing the Mansion-house, he picked a pocket, and abstracted £5, which he immediately returned to his preceptor, in payment of the debt he had contracted. He picked another pocket of £150, in bank notes, which he sold for twenty sovereigns and a bag full of counterfeit coins. He then went into country practice, and wandered about for ten years in the same line of business. Out of ten years he was six years and two months in prison, and was thus only three years and ten months a free agent. During this period he estimated his earnings at £800 per annum. Adding to this the cost of his maintenance, this young man was living at an expense to the country of between £300 and £400 a-year for ten years [hear, hear]. In the Providence of God he was reclaimed, and was seven months in the Industrial Refuge at Westminster. He afterwards obtained a free passage to America. He became apprentice to an engineer, was now earning an honest livelihood, and had written to his Refuge for more books [loud cheers]. Such facts were constant, and afforded them ample encouragement in their benevolent occupation.

The following resolution was then proposed and seconded :—

That the hearty thanks of this meeing are due to the noble Chairman, Lord Ashley, for his kindness in presiding this evening, and for his zealous efforts in favour of Ragged Schools on all occasions.

The resolution having been then put and carried unanimously, the meeting separated.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening at Exeter Hall. The Rev. W.W. Robinson, a clergyman of Chelsea, took the chair. Dr. Burns read the sixty-seventh psalm, and offered prayer.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had been a member of that society upwards of ten years, during the whole of which period he had not once had occasion to resort to the use of alcoholic drinks, even for medicinal purposes. He was grieved to find that almost the only society which had held its anniversary in that room during the present month, and had to report a decrease in its funds, was that noble one which sought to educate poor ragged children, whose degradation, in too many cases, was owing to the drunkenness of parents and guardians [hear]. It was a lamentable fact that the drinking customs of the country were absorbing more wealth than would be sufficient, with God's blessing, to bring the knowledge of salvation within the reach of every individual in the world. He pointed out the necessity of individual effort in extending the principles of teetotalism as a physical remedy for a great physical evil, and as a fit handmaid of the Christian religion. To him it appeared a shame to Christian England that, between the years 1801 and 1850, there had been only fourteen millions and a half of money employed by all the various missionary societies to diffuse the light of the gospel throughout the whole world, whereas, every year, there was nearly sixty millions consumed in alcoholic liquors.

The Rev. T. Spencer, the Secretary, said that the committee had received a letter from Lord Ashley, expressive of his lordship's regret that an important engagement in the House of Commons would prevent his being present at this meeting [cheers]. They had also received a communication from a gentleman whom their honoured friend, Elihu Burritt, had happily styled "the Prime Minister of Common Sense"—Richard Cobden, Esq. [cheers]; in which that gentleman, in excusing himself on the same grounds as Lord Ashley, said he did not know a more important movement for the public good than that which had now brought them together [loud applause].

Mr. Newcombe, Assistant-Secretary, read the Report, which described the reorganization of the society during the last year, and its extensive operations. It reviewed some of the positive results and causes of encouragement presenting themselves in the past history of the movement—viz.: 1st, as to physiology, naming the medical certificate and Dr. Carpenter's work on the subject; 2nd, as to moral philosophy; 3rd, with regard to the example set in the decrease of the consumption of spirits, and the diffusion of information on the subject in the navy; 4th, its connexion with the question of emigration; 5th, as to crime and criminals; and 6th, with regard to education, religion, and missionary enterprise. It concluded by referring to the example set in the arrangements for refreshments in the Crystal Palace, the condition of the several organizations in Scotland and Wales, with other causes for encouragement and grounds of hope and future success. The income for the past year was, including a balance in hand at last audit of £91 16s. 6d., £578 13s. 11d. The total expenditure, as detailed, was £663 13s. 10½d., leaving an excess of expenditure over receipts of the sum of £84 19s. 11½d.

The Rev. W. Barker moved, and Mr. Edmund Fry seconded, the adoption of the Report, in appropriate and effective speeches.

The Rev. H. Garnett, the coloured minister from the United States, on rising to support the resolution, was received with loud and protracted applause. In a clear and forcible manner he pointed out the evils of intemperance as affecting young people on their entrance into life, and especially urged the beneficial influence of this society on their behalf, illustrating his remarks by the cases of two individuals—the one a near neighbour of his own in America, and the other being Mr. Dwight, a representative to Congress from the state of Massachusetts—both of whom found an untimely grave through the influence of strong drinks.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham also spoke, with his accustomed eloquence, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., moved the second resolution :—

That in looking upon the past efforts of the Temperance Society, whilst conscious that as much has not been effected as the sanguine hopes of its friends might have led them to anticipate, yet there is ample proof of the powerful influence the Temperance movement has exerted upon all classes of society, both in enlightening public opinion as to the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human frame, and in changing the habits of a considerable portion of the community.

The resolution which he had to move spoke of the success of the society not being equal to what they might have anticipated. He could not agree to that sentiment, for he thought the progress they had made was astonishing. Although there was not all the excitement attending their movements there was fifteen years ago, there was yet a deep-seated and growing conviction of the importance of their principles which was most gratifying to contemplate [hear, hear]. The cause in which they were engaged was the cause of education—the education of the mind, the elevation of the moral nature of man, teaching the soul to gain the victory over the animal passions and impulses which acted independent of the will, and which in excess made man more than humanly vicious [cheers].

Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, in seconding the resolution, gave an interesting account of the former prevalence of drinking habits in the New England States of America, and of the influence which teetotal principles were now exerting there.

The Rev. Dr. Burns supported the resolution, and pointed out what he conceived to be the causes of apparent failure referred to in it. These were—first, that it was only a short time since the cause was launched upon society; secondly, the previous conviction of all classes of persons, including nearly the whole of the medical profession, that alcoholic liquors were not only useful, but absolutely necessary to health and longevity; third, the universal prevalence of the drinking customs of society; and fourth, the immense capital and amazing amount of influence employed in the traffic of alcohol, and which stood in direct antagonism to the working out of the temperance principle [hear]. But much had been done both abroad and at home; a great many drunkards had been reclaimed; a great many more had been placed in circumstances of absolute preservation; a great moral institution had been reared, which held a high place in the world—a great many edifices had been erected for the regular advocacy of their principles—a temperance literature had been formed, and some thousands of temperance readers had been created, while the cause of temperance had given a mighty impulse to many other movements of the day [hear, hear]. Moreover, it had effected a great change in public opinion. He was grieved and surprised that the help they had rendered to other societies was not reciprocated, and that some were in positive antagonism to them. He referred to the Sunday-school Union, and related the facts connected with the impugned statistics of Mr. Smithies, in relation to the number of juvenile criminals of both sexes, who were found suffering various degrees of imprisonment and discipline in gaols and penitentiaries, and stated that a public challenge had been given to the Sunday-school Union to meet and discuss the subject in that hall [cheers].

The motion having been adopted, the Rev. G. W. M'Crie moved, and the Rev. G. Mason seconded, the third resolution, which was :—

That it is highly desirable to extend the sphere of the society's operations by bringing the subject before persons who have hitherto paid little attention to it, and, as far as possible, to lay before the general reader the reasons which may be adduced in favour of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and to this end it is of great importance to make use of the public press, and both by London and provincial newspapers, as the ordinary channels through which intelligent persons can be reached, to make known the arguments and facts which may lead them to support this great movement.

The Doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.

Kossuth and the Court of Common Council.—On the motion of Mr. Charles Gilpin, the Court of Common Council have resolved to present a respectful address to Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entreating him to use his influence with the Government of the Sublime Porte to procure the immediate liberation of the illustrious Kossuth and his companions, captives confined in the fortress of Kutaiah.

Diminution of Pauperism.—A return made by the Poor-law Board to Parliament of the cost of the in-door and out-door relief of the poor in 607 unions and parishes in England and Wales, for the half-year ended at Lady-day last, has just been printed. This return shows that the total cost of the relief of the poor for the last half-year amounted to £1,679,429, being a decrease of £140,433, or 7·7 per cent., as compared with the cost of relief for the corresponding half-year in 1849-50.

We take pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, a remedy which has the merit of being at once nice, safe, speedy, and sure (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies), for dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, diarrhœa, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, at sea, or under any other circumstances, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, distension, hemorrhoidal affections, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, palpitation of the heart, cramps, spasms, headaches, derangement of the kidneys and bladder, cough, asthma, dropsy, scrofula, consumption, debility, paralysis, depression of spirits, &c. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which is easily prepared, even on board ship, or in a desert, is the best food for invalids and delicate infants, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late Surgeon in the 96th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; and many well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.—*See Advertisement.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another party in the Assembly—the Club of the Rue des Pyramids, composed of partizans of the Elysée—has decided on its course in reference to the revision project. Influenced by the Duc de Broglie and M. de Montalembert, the Club resolved to support the revision, without expressing an opinion whether it should be total or partial. The proposition was signed by 150 representatives. On the other hand, a section of the Legitimists are furious with M. Berryer, for what they deem treasonable complicity with the Bonapartists. Lamartine has published an article of remarkable power, warning the Legitimists of the lesson read by the Directory and the royalist conspirators of Clichy. He calls on Napoleon for a pacific 18th Fructidor—that is, the abolition of the law of May, the appointment of Republican Ministers, the disavowal of competition for the Presidency of 1852, and such a revision of the constitution as will consist in the sovereignty of the people.

A stormy debate took place on Thursday in the Assembly, upon the proposition of M. Moulin to have the petitions upon the revision of the constitution referred to a special committee. As each petition was named, the Mountain set up a shout of derision. When the whole had been presented, M. Savetier Laroche rose and condemned the motion of M. Moulin as tyrannical and revolutionary. It was evident, he said, that a strong party was aiming at the overthrow of the Republic; and if they wanted Henry V. why did they not say so? "We do!" cried the Legitimists vehemently. An angry discussion, with repeated interruptions, was kept up for some time, when the President calling for a division, M. Moulin's proposition was carried, the Left having refused to vote. M. Morin then rose, and proposed that all motions rejected relative to the revision of the constitution might be brought forward again after one month should expire. This gave occasion for the Left to attack the motion, as being made for the purpose of assisting the schemes of Louis Napoleon. Sharp words followed between M. Curial and M. de Girardin, when M. Morin's proposition was adopted. An attempt to declare the Landes election invalid has been defeated in the Assembly by 430 votes to 212. M. Girardin's proposal to censure M. Faucher for his despatch was rejected by a similar majority. A stormy scene has been enacted on the National Guard Law. M. Baroche has declared that the law of 31st of May is the banner of the Ministry—which has, of course, created a sensation.

ITALY.

Instead of the evacuation of Rome by the French, General Gemeau has announced an increase of the army of occupation, and new proofs of what he calls "French generosity." The soldiers of the *Grande Nation* are now employed under the direction of Papal sbirri in enforcing the most intolerable regulations. The shape of a hat, the colour of a cost, the display of a ribbon, the cut of the beard, are all prescribed in military orders, and enforced by cudgels and bayonets. Not to smoke is an offence—to wear mourning is a suspected tribute to the manes of the Republic—a thick walking-stick is inspected to see if it contain a sword-blade. Several Englishmen have come in for a share of these annoyances, and Mr. Consul Freeborn has, consequently, had to interfere. Whenever Protestantism is added to other offences, it is observed, the treatment is more rigorous and oppressive; and the representations of diplomatists, of whatever country, less influential.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The victorious Duke of Saldanha arrived at Lisbon on the 15th, with three thousand troops. His reception was enthusiastic in the extreme; the Queen and King coming in for a very small share of attention. In the evening he went to the theatre, where their Majesties also appeared for the first time since the fall of Count Thomar's Cabinet. They were received very coldly; but when the Duke and part of his staff entered the box usually occupied by the Ministry, the whole house rose with hearty and prolonged acclamations of "Hurrah for the Duke of Saldanha!" "For the Charter reformed!" and "For the Regenerating army!" Their Majesties sent for the Duke, and had a conversation with him before they left the theatre. He had previously been honoured with two audiences. The Duke was graciously received, and got over the awkwardness of the first audience by stating to the Queen his gratitude that Providence had still been pleased to grant him another opportunity of kissing her Majesty's hand. On the 17th he made a number of appointments, including some important alterations in the royal household. He had sent for two more regiments from Oporto, and was expected to form a mixed Chartist and Progresista Cabinet.

The Spanish elections are understood to have resulted in the return of about 47 Progresistas, 49 of the Moderate Opposition, 19 of the Conservative Opposition, 8 Legitimists, 50 Independent Moderates, and 151 decided Ministerialists, of whom two-thirds are public functionaries. Espartero has again offended the ultra-Liberals, by a letter of condolence with the Queen-Mother on her accident. The students and populace of Madrid have been much excited by a sanguinary attack of the police on the medical students, who were engaged in altercation with their professors. As great distress prevails among the poor of the capital, apprehensions of outbreak were rife, and corresponding military precautions were taken.

GERMANY.

That the Emperor of Austria is on his way to Warsaw, where the King of Prussia is awaiting him—that Herr von Bruck has been removed from the Viennese Cabinet, and replaced by Herr Baumgartner—that Radetzky was summoned to Warsaw, and Metternich was expected—and that Dr. Heym has been acquitted by a Prussian jury for a libel on Manteuffel—is the sum total of German political news. We have room, therefore, to note that the bishops of the Roman Catholic provinces of the Upper Rhine have agreed to a memorial to be presented to the several Governments, containing seventeen demands, which, if granted, would render the Church totally independent of the State, and deprive the latter, to a considerable extent, of its political power. The demands are as follow:—

1. Abolition of all the concessions made since March, 1848, in matters affecting the jurisdiction of the Church, such as the civil contract of marriage, &c. 2. Free exercise of the power of the bishops in their respective dioceses to grant spiritual offices. 3. A limitation of the right of patronage in benefices. 4. Permission to the bishops to examine canonically, and canonically to punish their subordinates. 5. Abolition of the State examinations for candidates for the priesthood. 6. Abolition of the assent of the State to the appointment to vacant livings. 7. Abolition of the present right of appeal to the Civil Government from the sentences of the Ecclesiastical Court in criminal cases; the latter shall be immediately put in execution, after the simple evidence given of guilt, as far as deprivation from a benefice and confiscation of the income. 8. Every appeal to the civil courts to be considered a rejection of the legal and normal authority of the Church, and to be followed by excommunication. 9. Abolition of the State titles of the clergy. 10. The bishops to have the confirmation of all appointments of teachers of religion in the gymnasia and universities. 11. Abolition of the assent of the State to the publication of Papal bulls, letters, and episcopal pastoral addresses to the clergy. 12. Right of the bishops to give their license for holding popular missions and religious exercises on the part of the priesthood. 13. Permission to form spiritual associations of men and women for prayer, contemplation, and self-denying obedience. 14. Restoration to the bishops of their power to punish members of the Church who despise its regulations. 15. Free intercourse of the bishops with Rome. 16. The temporal power to have no right to interfere in appointments to vacancies in Cathedral chapters. 17. Independence of the clergy in the management of the property of all Catholic church and endowment revenues.

AMERICA.

The royal mail steamer "Niagara" has brought accounts from Boston to the 14th inst.; not having taken in the usual telegraphic despatch *via* Halifax. They are not of great political importance, the chief features being the movements of the South Carolina States Rights Convention and the threatened expedition against Cuba. On the 8th inst. the Convention adjourned its sittings, after adopting a series of resolutions in favour of secession, and rejecting a minority report, urging a reference of the entire question to the State Legislature. Letters from Washington in the New York journals state that the intention of the Cabinet was, in the result of any practical effort for secession, to take no cognizance of masses, but to prosecute individuals, dealing separately with them as violators of the law, &c. Full instructions, it is stated, had been given for this purpose to the district attorney of South Carolina. Other letters from the capital renew hints that the Hon. D. Webster was about to retire from the Cabinet, certain removals from office by President Fillmore being the reputed cause of the division. From the Southern ports a vast number of rumours continued to be received touching the piratical expedition against Cuba; the expedition, on the one hand, being described as abandoned, and on the other as merely postponed.

The amounts contributed at the anniversaries of the various religious and philanthropic societies were about 15,000 dollars more than last year, which exceeded by 200,000 dollars the receipts of 1849. The subscriptions of ten of the principal societies are as follow:—

American Tract Society, 310,618 dols. 09c.; American Bible Society, 276,852 dols. 53c.; American B. C. Foreign Missions, 176,676 dols. 83c.; American Home Mission Society, 160,940 dols. 25c.; American and Foreign Christian Union, 46,625 dols. 82c.; American and Foreign Bible Society, 55,873 dols. 41c.; American Baptists Home Missionary Society, 29,648 dols. 28c.; American Seamen's Friend Society, 18,252 dols. 61c.; New York State Colonization Society, 22,000 dols.; American Society for ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, 11,163 dol. 2c.; total, 1,098,790 dols. 84c.

Jenny Lind's concerts continue to be immensely crowded. She is said to have been received with the same warmth and enthusiasm as of old. The desire to hear her is greatest among those who have seen her oftenest.

The Governor of Jamaica had called to the Council the Member of Assembly, Mr. Edward Jordan, senior Member for Kingston, and Mr. Henry Westmoreland, junior Member for Metcalf. The last-named gentleman, it is said, has declined the honour. Mr. Jordan would no doubt accept, thus creating a vacancy in the representation of Kingston. An election for a Member of Assembly, for the parish of St. Andrew, in the room of Mr. Macpherson, who was convicted of forgery, and consequently expelled from the House, took place on the day of the packet's departure. It was reported that Mr. S. W. Mais, Conservative, was twenty-seven a-head of Mr. John Numes, Kingston-house. The weather in almost every part of the island had become very warm—rain much wanted. The cholera still lingered in the north side.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The French Government have given instructions that considerably mitigate the passport system in respect of visitors to the Exhibition *via* Boulogne.

The benevolent interference of the Marquis of Londonderry has procured for Abd-el-Kader some abatement in the rigour of his confinement. For the first time he has been permitted to drive out in the country round the chateau.

A frightful catastrophe has occurred in the garden of the Duke of Montpensier, at Alcala del Rio, by the bursting of the boiler of a steam-engine which was to be placed in it for irrigation. The explosion overthrew the building, burying under its ruins sixty or seventy persons assisting at the experiment as operatives or spectators. Eight dead bodies, and sixteen wounded, were removed from under the rubbish.

A singular natural phenomenon occurred at Berlin, last week, in the form of a whirlwind, which collected its force in the Dönhoff-square, where canvass booths for the so-called Whillun "year market" were erected. The whirlwind, seizing upon some of these, tore them from their fastenings, and raising them several feet in the air, carried them over the tops of others more solid and secure, to the utter dismay of their proprietors and the surrounding crowds.

The King of Hanover celebrates his eightieth birthday on the 15th of June next; on which occasion several Royal guests are expected, for whose reception the palaces and State residences are being put in order. The King of Prussia is announced as certain; the King of Wurtemberg, it is believed, will also be there.

It is announced that the Sardinian Government has contracted a loan for £3,000,000 sterling in London; and that the Turin Government has obtained a further sum of £1,400,000 by other means.

Mr. Fortune, the naturalist, has arrived at Calcutta, from China, with upwards of 20,000 tea plants for the use of the Himalayan nurseries, Kemaon and Girhwall. The Assam Tea Company's plantations are also rapidly increasing, and there is little doubt that in a few years tea will be extensively produced in India.

Some parties in Australia are endeavouring to arouse their fellow colonists to exertion on behalf of the explorer Leichardt and his companions, suggesting either to start a party to cross his track, or to procure the assistance of native police to run down the route of the intrepid traveller.

IRELAND.

The Viceregal letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, published a few weeks since in the *Tablet*, contained an allusion to a juror on the State trials, which Mr. Burke, of Dublin, thought fit to appropriate, and found thereon a charge against his lordship of libel. A letter having met only with an acknowledgment of its reception, Mr. Burke's solicitor called at the Castle, and served a writ upon his lordship's representative, who formally accepted it.

The leading Roman Catholic journals boast that the Pope has confirmed the proceedings at Thurles as to the colleges. The "Catholic Association" is still on the stocks.

Accounts of the increase of emigration with the approach of summer are really distressing. The *Roscommon Journal* declares that that county is nearly depopulated—"every comfortable farmer and able-bodied labourer has either gone, or is preparing to go, to America." Other papers express a belief that the census returns will show an immense diminution of the population below the number of the census taken in 1841. Belfast, however, will afford one of a few instances of enormous increase. The population in 1821 was 37,000; in 1831 it was 53,000; in 1841 it was 75,000; and this census it is expected to be 112,000.

Typhus fever, similar to that which usually results from bad and insufficient food, is becoming very prevalent in Cork. A hundred patients are at present in the fever hospital there.

Mr. F. S. Crawford, fourth son of the member for Rochdale, died at Crawford's Burn, on Saturday week, of an attack of inflammation. Mr. Crawford was thirty-six years of age: he was a most benevolent and extensive employer, and will be deeply regretted in the locality.

More Railway Accidents.—On Monday se'nnight, a collision took place near the Clay-cross tunnel on the Midland line, by which two lives were lost—that of J. Meynell, Esq., a magistrate, of Tapton Grove, near Chesterfield; and J. Blake, Esq., a Sheffield merchant. A number of passengers were more or less injured. The Derby express train had come to a stand from want of steam, and a heavy goods train, coming after it at the rate of twenty miles an hour, ran into it. The next day, a second collision took place on the same line, at the Long Eaton junction. A passenger train from Nottingham to Codnor Park came in contact with a coal train at the junction, owing to inattention to the signals. The engines were doubled up, but fortunately the passengers escaped with a few bruises only. An inquiry is being prosecuted by a coroner's inquest and a Government officer.

Mr. Thackeray, the celebrated novelist and satirist, has commenced a course of lectures at Willis's Rooms, to an intellectual and fashionable assembly, on "The Humorists of the Last Century," beginning with Dean Swift.

OUR VISITS TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is the last of the twenty-three high-price days—the last day of the term during which wealth has precedence of admission to the Temple of Industrial Equality and International Brotherhood. We may expect that many will avail themselves of the privilege—some, perhaps, for its own sake; others in the fear that with it may depart the last opportunity of quiet, leisurely inspection. The appearance of Piccadilly confirms the expectation. There is usually an aristocratic air of amplitude and indifference about this *via media* of Oxford-street and Pall-mall—to-day, it is as thronged and bustling as Cheapside. A stream of vehicles, public and private, five or six deep, extends far as the eye can reach, and is pressing steadily upon Hyde Park-corner. There a diversion is effected by policemen of desperate valour, who turn the private carriages into the park, send on the rest by the high-road, and enforce a halt at intervals for the benefit of bewildered pedestrians. The doors of the Crystal Palace are besieged like those of Exeter Hall on a concert night, and a perfect rush is made as the electric clock above indicates the moment of opening—twelve o'clock. In a few minutes the vast building seems literally filled; and the benches are covered with dainty fair ones, fatigued by the unusual excitement.

It is indeed a strikingly varied assemblage; and as it begins to disperse in various directions we observe its features. The cassocked and shovel-hatted dignitary jostles the black-cloaked ascetic of the oratory, and the white cravatted Dissenting minister, making the most of his visit to the May meetings. The Quaker and the non-commissioned soldier elbow each other—the former gazing on sculptures and paintings as if Art had never been reckoned by his fathers among worldly vanities—and the latter consulting his catalogue with a constant look of pleased intelligence. Rotund forms in low-crowned hats and gaiters, with an inimitable speech, bewray the Norfolk farmer—the sharp-featured Lancashireman stands revealed by his side, his sallow face brightening with a feeling akin to pride and pleasure, rather than of wonder. Youth and beauty sweep along the floor, and the crippled are wheeled about in chairs. To all there seems opened a new world at least of sensuous gratification.

The Indian rooms, right and left of the west side of the transept, are obviously attractive. On either hand is a stall, surmounted by a cage similar to that which guards the Koh-i-noor—and with a similar object, we find. Since we were last here, the Company have brought out their richest prizes. In one of these cases—that facing the nave, on the north—is the Durria-i-noor, or "Sea of Light," an immense diamond, set in an armlet, with ten smaller stones around it. There are also a necklace of 224 large pearls, another of 104, and a third of four large rubies—a pair of emerald armlets, a carved emerald, a turban diamond—a bridle, martingale, and saddle, set with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies—a magnificent brocaded robe, studded with pearls, and a girdle set with emeralds of a very large size. We know not that these are all—the eye aches with looking at the heap of brilliancy—but these we distinguish with the help of the catalogue. In the square behind this stand is a tent, into which it is hard to get a peep. It is composed of gorgeous materials, and contains some of the choicest objects of oriental luxury. "It is like a scene from the Arabian Nights," exclaims one, growing imaginative as well as eloquent. "The tapestried walls are one blaze of glistening metal, wrought, nevertheless, in the loom. On the ground, heaped-up masses of velvet and brocade carpets, piled into thrones for Oriental potentates; screens and chairs of state, marvels of cunning carved work; models and devices—all breathing of the East; elephants and camels, moulded from the brightest ivory; fans of peacocks' feathers and scented grasses, to cool swart and jewelled features of Khan or Rajah. In such a tent might the Peri Banou have spread her carpet—in such a tent might fabled genii have done homage to Solomon—in such a tent might the Caliph Haroun Alraschid have listened to the heedless merchant who flung the datestones—in such a tent might have passed the loves of Noureddin and the fair Persian." There is something of literary skill in this high-wrought description—most of the objects enumerated as within the tent are in fact ranged without it. But here they are, nevertheless, with divans, palanquins, hookahs, and many more things than we can tell of. To us, the chiefest interest of the collection is on a shelf that runs round the tent, and an opposite bench. Here is an array of clay figures and models representing the several castes of the Indian population, and several scenes of Indian life. There is the learned pundit poring over his books, and the brahmin at his devotions—the snake-charmer piping to his hooded serpent—the musician thrumming a tomtom, more dismal than bagpipes—athletæ wrestling, and nurses swinging their English charges—the husbandman driving an oxen-yoked plough, no better than a swine's snout, and a harrow on which he has to stand to give it weight—"two women grinding at one mill;" just as when the well-known words were uttered—the "two women," at the laborious, feeble handstone that crushes the rice—blacksmiths puffing away at the feeblest of bellows—the potter squatting among the clay he puts on the wheel—the weaver sitting in a hole, and working with a miserable lot of sticks and strings, weighted by a couple of brickbats—all feeble, squalid, half naked, laboriously indolent; "truly the barbaric East!" Then there are courts of justice—one native and another European—a festival, with the horrid penance of the swinging hook inserted in the back — and, most significant of all, the tax-gatherer's encampment; a group of tents pitched among mulberry trees glistening with the yellow cocoons, and the miserable cultivators bringing up their rent and tribute to the official who thus makes his progress through the district. It is possible that to an impartial spectator some representations of English industry and of English operatives would afford as strong a contrast as these; but they cannot fail to suggest the twofold problem, how can a people thus superstitious, miserable, and unmechanical, erect the the temples and palaces here modelled, not to speak of exquisite carving and embroidery? and why are the habitations and persons, even the horses, of the ruling class, thus loaded with jewellery and cloth of gold, wrapped in shawls of Cashmere and screened with finest muslin, while the hundred millions of the population feed on rice, are often famished, wear a little coarse cloth, and quietly surrender so much of their produce to a foreign tax-gatherer? We cross the nave, and find more food for reflection. Besides another cage of costly trappings, we have a collection of arms—offensive and defensive—made and used by the more warlike tribes: the symbolical scimitar and round shield, the creese or crooked dagger, bow and arrow, matchlock and musket, cannon hideous as well as destructive. Here, too, are the exquisite fabrics of the looms of Lahore; and, better still, samples of cereal produce, and such recently-discovered mineral treasures as coal and a sort of magnetic iron. Specimens of Indian cotton, and models of the rude apparatus employed in its cultivation, transport, and preparation, are curious and highly suggestive. The collection, taken altogether, is rich beyond description in food for the senses and for after-thought.

We may now turn into our colonies. The space appropriated to them is not large. Canada is represented in the nave by a "timber trophy," or pile of large specimens of the principal American woods, surmounted with an immense piece of whalebone. The show of articles within is very creditable to the spirit and ingenuity of the people, as well as indicative of the natural wealth of British America. Montreal sends a very handsome fire-engine and tender, with horse-trappings and bells attached. A canoe that will seat twenty men, and has actually voyaged 3,000 miles, hangs over head. The sleighs, with their soft fur robes and gay harness, make one long for a moonlight drive over the ice, with an occasional tumble in the snow. South Africa contributes three stuffed animals—the waterboc, koodo, and hartboosk—shot in Kafirland, more than 2,000 miles from Cape Town, a case of beautiful birds, and a number of articles from the interesting kingdom of Dahomey. Gibraltar and Malta send each a number of very pretty articles, manufactured from straw, palmwood, &c.; making up an elegant display of bijouterie. From Trinidad we have models of a negro habitation, and from Barbadoes cases of wax fruit perfectly luscious in their naturalness and bloom. The Australias are well exemplified. Specimens of their vegetable, animal, and mineral produce are abundant and precise; prominent, of course, are bags of wool and lumps of copper. A series of pictures of the Burra Burra works appropriately accompany specimens of the ore yielded by that mine of Tasmanian wealth.

Resisting the temptation that is strong upon us, to turn into the British sculpture-room or the mediæval court, we pass on to the agricultural implement exhibition. Half-a-dozen acres, probably, are covered with machinery that baffles enumeration, much more description, for the use of agriculturists. The first announcement that we meet with may serve to exemplify the pretensions of the whole—it is that of a machine to sow and hoe an acre of turnips in one hour at the cost of sixpence! As we pass on, we find contrivances for the aid of the husbandman and the food producer in every stage of their labours, from the draining and ploughing of the soil, to the cutting-up of hay, crushing oats, or grinding corn. Unfortunately, spectators are much fewer than objects, and it is only in one or two instances we can get an explanation of what we wish to understand. If the landowner or cultivator content himself with a sneer at this army of wood and iron ready to aid him in the subjugation of stubborn soils and competition with kinder climes—a sneer at the "manufacture" of corn, and an ignorant boast of adherence to good old ways—he will get little of our pity though he be driven to the prairies of the West, or pastures of the South.

Now to retrace our steps eastward. Let us walk briskly through these remote and thinly-peopled avenues—through the southern continent, across the tropic zone, through Northern Africa, Central Europe, and into America. Now let us mount the gallery, seat ourselves on the benches that are being very conveniently provided, beneath the eagle and flag of the United States, and around the great organ, which is in course of removal from the north balcony of the transept. Was ever a more splendid spectacle looked down upon by human eye! The *humanity* of the scene is, after all, its chiefest charm, as man is ever greater than his greatest work. See how the living streams well up from every recess, pour down every descent, and roll, in a magnificent flood, along the highway of nations. It is not the silks and muslins, the head-dresses, flowers, and feathers, that enrapture us—though these make a brave show enough; but the faces of which we catch a sight, the hum of conversation that rises up. We remember that every one of the tens of thousands below us is a human being, with faculties, intellect, emotions—we dissever the individual from the mass—and see, in every one, a throbbing heart and brain. We will not believe that fair faces and elegant dresses are the indices of thoughtlessness and frivolity. Here is serious gladness, an almost solemn joy—a divinity seems to brood upon the whole. Before worser thoughts can supervene, we descend, and pass out from a scene we hope oft and again to witness.

Our impression was correct, as to the great number present on Saturday. The astonishing number of 20,312 persons paid the 5s. admission fee, amounting to £5,078; and from 12,500 to 15,000 presented their season-tickets. The receipts had risen steadily every day during the week. On Wednesday, though the Derby day at Epsom, £3,512 was taken, and £279 for season-tickets. On Thursday, the total receipts were £3,972 18s. On Friday, £4,229 18s.; of which only £134 8s. was for season-tickets.

The Queen and royal party were at the Exhibition at their usual early hour—nine o'clock—on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. On the latter occasion, a very indecorous rush was commenced by some ill-behaved people towards the compartment which her Majesty was understood to be inspecting. The officials promptly cut off the avenues; but it was said the royal visit was abridged by the discreditable and unpleasant circumstance.

Monday was productive of a general disappointment. Apprehensive of an immense rush of visitors on that day, the commissioners had taken precautions to prevent crowding, by *limiting* the admissions to 60,000. When that number had entered, placards to that effect—"No more room"—were to be hung out. An increased body of police were also engaged, and directions given as to the preservation of something like a route within the twenty miles of interior. Curiously enough, the general fear of a crush seems to have produced a comparatively thin attendance. Up to five o'clock, only 21,258 persons had entered the building. Of these only a very small proportion were ticket-holders, as £920 was taken at the door, and £40 for season-tickets. The assembly was of a decidedly different character to that present on former occasions—many wearing fustian jackets, and some bearing children in arms; but all seemed intensely interested, and the attention bestowed on the recesses of the building contrasted favourably with the promenading in the nave of their social betters.

Hospitable and generous arrangements in connexion with the Exhibition continues to transpire, and evince the operation of one of its happy influences. The people of Derby intend to entertain their distinguished townsmen, Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Fox the contractor. Birmingham is to banquet Prince Albert and the commissioners. The Lord Mayor's soirée comes off next week. The directors of the Atlas Assurance Company and other associations have determined to give to each of the clerks in their establishment, in rotation, four days' leave of absence, and their expenses.

The frightful revelations of the *New York Herald*, a few days before the opening of the Crystal Palace, cannot be forgotten. Having received accounts of how the event passed off, England is now assured that it was only a joke—"a missile flung from a mirthful hand." The glasshouse, which it failed to hit, is now evidently an object of jealousy. The "Rowdy," according to the *Times*, "is evidently ill at ease on this subject of the World's Fair, and brother Jonathan's attitude altogether very much resembles that lately ascribed to the hippopotamus on the arrival of the young elephant calf. He doesn't like the look of the Exhibition, or its attractions, or its wonders, or its profits. On the last point, especially, he is lamentably restless and fretful, telling up the receipts and outgoings perpetually, and always arriving at a larger balance than before in favour of ourselves, and, consequently, against our visitors. The *Herald* sets down £690,000 as sure to be taken at the doors—and, after deducting £196,000 for the cost of the building, makes a gain of £494,000 to begin with. Then, there will be half a million of foreigners at the least, who will spend, on an average, 'over 100 dollars each,' giving an 'aggregate of 50,000,000 dollars, to be distributed, in a few months, among the *bourgeoisie* of the English metropolis.'"

It is stated semi-officially, that "by the gracious permission of the Queen, the privilege of admission to the Royal pleasure-grounds at Kew will be considerably extended during the present summer season."

[Advertisement.]—Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square."

MONTHLY SOIREE OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

On Monday the fourth of the successful assemblies projected by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held at the London Tavern. The audience was as large and respectable as on the former occasions. The lecturer of the evening was Mr. J. Bunting, better known by the cognomen prefixed to his admirable tracts, "The Norwich Operative." At seven o'clock, Sir Joshua Walmsley, accompanied by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bunting, and many members of the council, appeared on the platform, and were received with great applause.

The President announced that a note had been received from Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., excusing his absence on account of a domestic affliction; Mr. Hume and one or two other M.P.'s were expected shortly to arrive. Sir Joshua then, in a short and appropriate speech, introduced the lecturer to the meeting, by whom he was cordially received.

Mr. Bunting commenced with a modest and prepossessing exordium; and having in a few minutes overcome an evident trepidation—increased by indisposition—excited loud and frequent applause by the cogency of his arguments and the telling language in which they were expressed. His precise topic was—"Objections to the Extension of the Suffrage." The first of these noticed was, the incompatibility of an enlarged suffrage with a proper deference to the right of property. He retorted upon this objection, that not only is the present system of taxation an encroachment upon the rights of property, by extravagantly deducting from its aggregate amount; but that the state of the representation is compatible with no theory of the relative rights of property and political power. Honiton, Liverpool and the West Riding of Yorkshire, for instance, had each two members in the House of Commons; whereas, if they were represented according to the proportionate amount of rateable property contained in those districts, Honiton having two members, Liverpool would have a hundred and sixty, and the West Riding seven hundred. The next objection noticed was that based on the presumed ignorance and want of intelligence in the working classes. The lecturer replied, with very happy effect, by allusion to the fact that they were far ahead of either the middle and higher classes, in point of time, as to the corn-laws and Catholic emancipation. Very recently, a noble lord, in his letter to a bishop, had expressed his confidence in the mass of the people for the defence of what he deemed enlightened religion, and resistance to aggressive error. On the same behalf, the people, even to the lowest and poorest of them, had been urged to petition the Legislature. The alleged immorality of the working classes was next dealt with, both as to the comparative truth of the assertion and the justice of the exclusion defended from it. The presumed irreligiousness of the common people was next taken up, and the congeniality of Christianity with the rights claimed, and its perversion by conventional usages, very effectively shown. The prevalence of certain formidable theories among the working classes was exposed as another assumption used to justify their disenfranchisement. It was further asserted that the bulk of the people would be influenced by their social superiors in the use of the suffrage; which was very improbable, and would be rendered by the ballot impossible. That the working classes would fill a House elected by universal suffrage with members of their own body—that their tendency to the use of physical force disqualified them for the peaceful exercise of political power—the danger to established institutions of a merely numerical representation—and that it is not the time to concede an extended suffrage—were the other points treated.

Mr. Hume appeared amidst enthusiastic applause, and proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Mr. Cobden followed in a speech for which we regret we have no room. The resolution was voted by acclamation, as were also thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting separated at about half-past ten o'clock.

At the rent audit of the venerable Duke of Portland, held at Morpeth last week, his Grace made a return of no less than thirty-five per cent. to his numerous tenantry in the county of Northumberland.

Mr. George Thompson, M.P., has received a letter at Toronto, apparently genuine and friendly, warning him to be on his guard, lest he should fall by the hand of an assassin, and assuring him that a scheme was already in progress to accomplish the assassination of both himself and Frederick Douglass.

Discovery of a New Planet.— Mr. J. R. Hind has discovered another new planet in the constellation Scorpio, about 8 degrees north of the ecliptic, and forming, at the time, an equilateral triangle with the stars Scorpii and Libra. It is of a pale bluish colour, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

Are You a Tract Distributor?—An Encouragement to Persevere.—A poor man was lately condemned for murder at Newcastle, and sentenced to be hung. The chaplain placed in his hands a copy of the "Sinner's Friend," which, by the blessing of God, was made the instrument of his conversion. He was executed, and when taken down, something was seen clasped in his hands, which proved to be the copy of the "Sinner's Friend." This little work has gone through 208 editions, with a circulation of 1,050,000 copies, and is translated into twenty-three different languages, 16mo, price 3d. Purchasers of large quantities for gratuitous distribution may obtain them at a considerable reduction by applying direct to the Publishers, Hall and Co., Maidstone; of whom also may be obtained, by the same Author, "The Book of Life; or, the Lake of Fire," price 1s. 6d. per 100. Also, "Morning and Evening Prayers," price 1s. 6d. per 100; or of Nisbet and Co., London, and all Booksellers.

A Modern Farmer's Wife.—A young lady, who perhaps is better acquainted with French than farming, was recently married to a farmer. In examining her new domains, she one day visited the byre, when she thus interrogated her milkmaid:—"By the bye, Mary, *which of these cows is it that gives the buttermilk?*"

The *Preston Chronicle* speaks of a primitive village in Lancashire where the patriarchs adhere to knee-breeches. One of them once mounted a pair of trousers, but was laughed out of them by a neighbour, who called them "breeches with sleeves."

The Birmingham Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge have prepared a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which has already received upwards of 6,000 signatures, including the mayor, members of Parliament, high and low bailiffs, and many of the clergy and members of the town council. When completed it is expected to have fifteen thousand genuine signatures, and will be 700 feet long.

Ten days or a fortnight ago, an Irishwoman, about to emigrate to America with her child, aged sixteen months, suddenly received intelligence, at her lodging-house in Liverpool, that the vessel was leaving the dock. Gathering up her "things" in a state of great excitement, she rushed into the kitchen for her child, and hurried on board the ship; nor was it discovered, until the blunder was past correction, that instead of her own little girl she had run off with Master Pyne, her landlady's son!

Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the *Lily*, has adopted the "short dress and trousers," and says in her paper of this month, that many of the women in that place (Seneca Falls) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favour; "and many have adopted the dress." "Those who think we look 'queer' would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which cut the queerest figure—they or we. We care not for the frowns of over-fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on; we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, May 28, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CEYLON CHARGES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. Baillie moved his resolutions on the conduct of Lord Torrington as Governor of Ceylon. These resolutions declared that the measures of repression and punishment adopted during the disturbances in the island were excessive; that the severities were continued after the disturbances had ceased; that the long maintenance of martial law was in the highest degree arbitrary and oppressive; and that Lord Grey, in officially adopting and approving the policy of Lord Torrington, had acted in a precipitate and injudicious manner, calculated to establish precedents of rigour, and injurious to the national character for justice and humanity. The hon. member first entered into an elaborate detail of circumstances attending the rebellion, and of subsequent proceedings before the committee of inquiry; alleging against the latter that its obvious wish was to thwart the investigation, and shield the official reputations. He then stated a variety of facts, and read a number of documents, to show that the conduct of Lord Torrington was violent and cruel, the proclamation of martial law almost, if not quite, uncalled for, and that the prisoners were not allowed proper means of defence when brought before the courts martial—were hastily tried, and summarily executed or despoiled. He concluded with a criticism of the defence urged in another place by Lord Torrington, and contended that the charges against him and Earl Grey were amply sustained.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy avowed himself the advocate of Lord Torrington, and claimed for him the calm hearing appropriate to a tribunal whose funtions were for the moment judicial. He complained that the opponents of the noble lord had omitted to give him credit for those portions of his administration which had been eminently successful, or for the circumstances of difficulty with which he had found himself surrounded. The case rested upon testimony, and upon sifting the evidence of the witnesses most relied upon by the accusers, they turned out untrustworthy, and sometimes contradictory. After suggesting that the very measures of vigour now complained of had stopped the outbreak in an early stage, and thus instigated the charge that they were unnecessary, the honourable and learned member gave another and differently coloured history of the rebellion. The martial law proclaimed in Ceylon was not, he declared, the tyrannical supercession of all civil rights, such as occurred in cases of proclamation under the Mutiny Act. The liberty and property of the subject were protected by being subjected to a responsible governor. The general charge of cruelty and atrocity fell to the ground; and, on examining the facts of particular cases, a similar verdict of acquittal must be recorded. Considering the responsibilities of colonial governors, and the emergencies on which they might be called upon to act, an adverse vote against Lord Torrington would constitute a fearful precedent, and tend to paralyze the energies of public servants entrusted with the administration of an empire which had better be abandoned altogether.

Mr. Key Seymer, repudiating party feeling, must vote against Lord Torrington, whose qualifications for the high post allotted him were having been a railway director and building cowsheds. But he assigned the largest share of blame to the Colonial Secretary. The so-called rebellion was a trumpery affair, magnified into importance by the severity with which it had been punished. Earl Grosvenor briefly defended Lord Torrington. Mr. Roebuck reminded the House that Ceylon had not grown up under a process of civilized colonization—it was not a colony at all, but a conquered dependency, won by the sword, and to be maintained, if necessary, by military strength. From this he argued its good government would consist in the preservation of peace and order, rather than in the observance of any abstract theory of polity. This test being applied, the result showed that Lord Torrington had acted prudently and wisely. The hon. member then alluded to some of the special cases, especially to the summary execution of the Cingalese priest in his sacerdotal robes—or yellow calico vest. The capital punishment inflicted upon eighteen prisoners was required as an example, and did not exceed the measure of rigour demanded by the crisis. There was nothing in the three blue books but after thoughts to impugn the conduct of the noble lord.

Mr. Hume refused to accede to the doctrine that evil was to be pardoned if good came of it in the end; and that if we obtained a colony by conquest, our possession was accompanied by no moral obligation to govern it in a constitutional and Christian manner. In his long experience he had never known a committee on which greater means were used to stop the elimination of truth than in the Ceylon inquiry; and he anatomized at much length the evidence produced before that committee, or paraded since in defence of the Governor, contending that the facts throughout had been distorted or evaded. Fearing that the motion would be opposed by many of his own party, who looked rather to the possible results of an adverse vote than to the abstract justice of the question at issue, he dilated upon the flagrant case established against Lord Torrington, and asked, if such an instance as this were allowed with impunity, what limit it would be possible to set, in future, to the arbitrary tendencies of colonial governors?

Mr. Hogg having moved the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Hawes, speaking to that question, vindicated his department from the accusation of having falsified evidence published in the report of the committee. An error had existed, but it was traceable to the printer of the House of Commons. A brief discussion, characterised by much warmth on both sides, ensued, regarding the party who should be blamed for the mistake. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Baillie, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Miles, Lord Palmerston, Lord C. Hamilton, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Herries, took part in the colloquy, and the debate was adjourned till Thursday (to-morrow). The House then rose at a quarter to two.

The Borneo Massacre.—In reference to the notice of motion repeatedly placed on the books by Mr. Hume, as charges against Rajah Brooke, Mr. Headlam desired to know whether they were abandoned, or were to continue hanging over the head of Sir James and his friends. Mr. Hume replied that he had long sought for an opportunity of bringing the motion on, and when he got one, postponed it, at the request of the Treasury bench, till the Rajah's arrival. Both honourable members spoke with such warmth, that they were stopped by the chair.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Yesterday, ten thousand more shillings were taken at the doors of the Crystal Palace than on Monday, the receipts rising from £920 to £1,347. The class of visitors was obviously the same. Respectability, in the sense of decorous appearance and behaviour—a marked attention to the objects displayed—a determination to explore every part of the collection—were most pleasingly prominent characteristics. Nothing could be more gratifying than the quiet and orderly manner in which all conducted themselves; and a new and interesting feature has been added to the concourse of spectators, in the presence of many young people, some of them hardly escaped from childhood. The Queen and Prince Albert, and their guests, were present at their usual hour, but remained for some time after the admission of the public, watching their entrance from the north gallery of the transept with apparent great interest and pleasure.

We hear that the Corporation propose, to-day, to ascertain her Majesty's pleasure as to the acceptance of a grand entertainment in celebration of the Exhibition, and which, it is estimated, will cost £8,250. The loyal anxiety to obtain the honour of her Majesty's presence in the city no one will blame; but the sum proposed to be expended in festive pleasures nobody but civic dignitaries would have the boldness to contemplate. A moiety of the sum would purchase from the Exhibition some colossal statue, or other enduring monument of the event.

Harwich Election.—A writ having been received for another election, the unseated member, and his former rival, re-appeared, yesterday, on the hustings. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Prinsep, but Mr. Crawford's friends reckon on his return.

The Guild of Literature and Art.—A second amateur performance of Sir E. B. Lytton's new play took place last night, at Devonshire House, to a numerous and fashionable audience, who paid two guineas each for their admission cards. The performance was followed by that of a short comedy, in which Mr. Dickens displayed his versatile talents with great effect.

Foreign Intelligence is this morning without interest.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Robert Boyd." We are sorry that we have not room for his letter, but the statement he contradicts is surely of little importance.

"H. H." Too much, we fear.

"T. White." Thanks for the information, which we will bear in mind.

We submit whether it would be courteous to publish the correspondence with the archbishop of Canterbury without his assent.

Two letters on "Criminal statistics and Sunday schools" shall be given next week—we regret that we have not room for them in the present number.

Erratum.—In the article on "Anniversaries," in our last number, the increase in income of the London Missionary Society was by mistake printed £500 instead of £5,000 and upwards.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1851.

SUMMARY.

"The order of thought should be the order of speech," is the canon of composition laid down by Charles Lamb, in one of his wisely-facetious epistles, which he had commenced with an inquiry after the health of his friend's—dog. On this rule we devote paragraph the first of this hebdomadal review to the Exhibition. It first presents itself in reply to our usual mental query at this hour, What are the events of the week? It *is* an event, as well as an existence—the scene which it daily presents is an act of national importance, and as such is noted and chronicled. It is, besides, by far the pleasantest object of contemplation within our horizon. It gleams on one's sight as refreshingly in contrast with the dust and dulness of Church and State, as doth its typical arch of crystal from beyond dusky house-tops and amidst embosoming trees. It is a standing proof that we English are capable of united action in spite of ecclesiastical bitternesses and class ntagonisms. It shows, too, that there are in the land educational potencies independent of legislation and rate-paying. Thus its lessons are not far amiss from the political topics of the week, to which—having given elsewhere a page of description and incident hereanent—we descend without further dallying.

Remembering that our Parliamentary week commences with Tuesday, we notice first the discussion brought on by Sir William Molesworth yesterday se'nnight, and ignominiously cut short by a "count out." Honourable members had previously determined that the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday; as the intervening day was that appropriated to "the Derby" on the Epsom race-course; they were the more inexcusable, therefore, in refusing to hear out the member for Youghal. It is not uncharitable to believe that the habitual supporters of Ministers were glad to escape from a vote upon the case so ably put by Sir William Molesworth, and as lamely replied to by the Home Secretary. The Colonial Office is the tenderest spot on an unsound body—Earl Grey's administration the shabbiest trick of a systematic shuffle. That very evening his lordship had been drawn by Lord Wharncliffe into the admission of another rank make-believe—the Kafir commission. It appears that in apparent deference to the wish of a large minority, Ministers had resolved to supplement their select committee on the Kaffr war with a commission to Cape Colony. It comes out that instead of a dignified and responsible court of inquiry into the conduct of Sir Harry Smith, it is a brace of assistant commissioners to that worthy that has been sent out!

On Thursday, Mr. Ewart, recovering from a stroke such as Sir William Molesworth may find fatal for this session, brought on his annual motion against capital punishments in the form of a resolution recommending an uniform, mitigated code throughout the British empire. The honourable member had, of course, his reasons, satisfactory to him, for descending, for the nonce, from the high ground of total abolition; and he probably stated those reasons, but the papers do not report them. It may be a proof of the wisdom of the course adopted, that his motion was virtually unopposed, and was withdrawn without a division. Mr. Fox then introduced what has become his annual motion on behalf of national secular education. As we have in another column criticised his speech, as well as the plan which it advocated, we need only characterise, and that in a few words, the subsequent debate. Its tone was eminently *religious*—not using the term in the sense in which it may frequently be applied to Parliamentary discussions. It indicated the presence in the House of men combining high talent with earnest religious feeling. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Sidney Herbert, for instance, both dwelt on the existence and culture of a spiritual element in human nature, in language which we should be very sorry to suspect of simulation. They may be wrong—we think they exaggerate the force of a sound and important argument—but no one can deny their apparent sincerity, or overlook the strength which this will give to their policy. Sir George Grey made admissions and showed a tendency which Mr. Cobden did not fail to fasten upon with his accustomed shrewdness, but of which he made more than their worth. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, we regret to observe, was left alone in his avowal of educational voluntaryism. He is not the only member of the House who holds that principle and is connected with associations embodying it. They are lamentably few, indeed; but that is the greater reason why they should speak out, and not leave the House in ignorance, or, more probably, misconception, of the grounds of their votes—or their absence; for we do not find the name of one "Dissenting member" in the majority of 139 to 49 by which the motion was rejected.

Friday and Monday were consumed on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—which may serve at least one useful purpose to hereafter legislators, in showing how long the passage of a preamble and three short clauses may be delayed. Mr. Duncombe was the first to stop the way, which he did for an hour or two, with a motion to the effect, that until the Papal rescript be laid upon the table, the House do not proceed to legislate thereon—a common-sense proposition, recommended with great good humour; but scouted by a majority of 221 to 49. Sir F. Thesiger came next, with a suggestion from the other side, proposing to widen the prohibitory scope of the bill by pluralizing its specifications; but neither did this find favour with the Government, and it was withdrawn. It would be only wearisome to detail the seven or eight amendments that followed, with the common object of weakening the force of the bill, breaking its point, or at least retarding its enactment. It is very likely, as Lord John Russell threw out, that while the House was dividing on one amendment, another was being drawn up by the insignificant minority in the left lobby. His lordship has no right to find fault with such an employment of irksome moments—no right to complain at all of factious opposition. He got in a sudden passion with the Pope of Rome, and must needs wreak it on the Papal followers in Ireland. He has pursued for years a certain course towards the ministers of the vast majority in that country—winked at their violation of a law, and professed his readiness to repeal it. In a fit of anger he turns round upon them, kicks the hand that was outstretched for the accustomed salute, and attempts to fasten a permanent badge and yoke on those he had delighted to honour. Can he wonder, is he justified in complaining, that they resist with all the bitterness of men insulted as well as wronged? For our part, we think the "Irish brigade" pursue their purpose with considerable good-temper as well as perseverance. We have little sympathy, therefore, with a House harassed by long sittings, and kept at night-work when it expected to be enjoying an extra holiday. If Sir B. Hall's "desperate proposition"—proffered in the exuberance of ministerial allegiance—to sit at noon as well as midnight, be adopted, we shall only say, as now, "Serve 'em right." We must not forget to add, they have not yet got through the first clause.

The only circumstance of a non-political nature calling for comment, is the calamitous one of the recent losses of life by accident. The collisions on the Midland Counties Railway are clearly attributable, so far as inquiry has proceeded, to the absence of proper signal-lights; and the loss of life, it is evident, might have been many times what it was. Suppose the coroner's jury come to the conclusion we have indicated—will it bring us nearer to a general remedy? The question is becoming intensely important. Railway travelling must continue to increase, and to include greater numbers of those with whom the means of transit are limited to one mode and one line. Discoveries and inventions render every day what are called "accidents" less and less accidental, more and more criminal. The distressing catastrophe in Gracechurch-street, calls, in strict justice, for similar remarks. Though the official inquiry has terminated without imputation of blame to any, it is impossible to read the evidence given without seeing that every possible provision for safety was not made. One iron girder, out of some three thousand, has a flaw in it, gives way, and the whole building collapses! The temple of Dagon could do no worse when Samson withdrew its main pillar. We suspect the original cause of the disaster is found in the rage for cheapness in construction, and consequent abridgment of stabilities to the very extreme permitted. A handsome subscription from the Mansion House and Stock Exchange does not quite atone for the comparative cheapness of human bodies and building materials.

Continental affairs present no very prominent incident on which to hang a political moral—for the arrival of Saldanha at Lisbon has not enabled him to get rid of any portion of a power which he must begin to feel unwelcome. From across the Atlantic come tidings that one cannot deem bad, because they point to the rapid development of evil deeds and an evil system. The Charleston Southern Rights Convention has decided for disunion from the Northern States; and the President is understood to have resolved upon the prosecution of any who may put themselves forward on the secession platform. Thus the wicked compromise effected with Southern ruffianism may prove in vain; and the North find it has sacrificed its honour, independence, and humanity, only to be bullied into fresh concessions. We would rather hope the Free States will be stimulated to fall back on their own rights, and do from pride what principle could not engage them to effect. Union with the South is one of those "covenants with death" which must be "disannulled"—and they who "strike hands" in such unrighteous bargains cannot "go unpunished."

THE WRONGS OF TASMANIA.

"We must transport," says one of our weekly contemporaries. "We have no political axiom more fixed and unquestionable. We have quite prisons enough already. The system of perpetual imprisonment is repugnant to our notions; and we cannot permit bands of liberated *forçats* to stalk forth amongst our population—with no other business, or even power, than to corrupt it."

Exquisitely cool, this! "Neighbour, I *must* turn my pigs into your field. I have quite enough styes already. The odour of these animals is repugnant to my sense of smell—and I cannot allow them the range of my garden, to do nothing but eat up my cabbages, and trample down my flowers."

This is a style of speech suited to indolence and selfishness—but what would the neighbour think of it? How will our colonists digest it?

Van Diemen's Land has been the latest and most oppressed victim of our transportation system—protesting and resistant from 1840, and now in 1851 almost ruined. A few facts gleaned from a pamphlet* just put into our hands, may serve as the basis of a remark or two anent Sir William Molesworth's able and impressive speech on this subject on Wednesday.

Van Diemen's Land, although comprising an extensive area, contains but a comparatively small population as yet, which is chiefly gathered into two or three narrow districts. In the early settlement of the colony, emigrants were invited thither to receive acres of land for the maintenance of so many convicts, which were then few. In 1822, the British Government arbitrarily disturbed this arrangement, by resuming the convicts, and thereby leaving the colonists to find labour where they could, and requiring, instead of their support, the expenditure of so much money in improvements. Up to 1839 and 1840, not more than one fifth of British transports were sent to this colony—since that period it has been made the receptacle of all our convicts. Only a solitary individual here and there has, subsequently to this act, emigrated to Van Diemen's Land — and from twelve to fifteen thousand of the free settlers have quitted it in disgust. There are now about thirty thousand criminals to contaminate a free community of about 22,000 colonists and their children, the one permeating the other with their immorality. Of the unreformed character of these convicts some notion may be formed from the fact, drawn from Government statistics, that 21,072 of them have been brought before the police-office since their arrival out, of whom 18,770 were committed for trial. It is calculated by Sir W. Molesworth that three-fourths of the adult male population are, or have been, convicts. So rampant have they become in consequence of this preponderance of numbers, that they claim the colony as the patrimony and freehold of the convicted felons of England, and the paradise of thieves, threatening to "kick out of the colony the free settlers," whom they denounce as "intruders" and "Puritan moralists." They have even formed a Criminal Aid Society, or Tasmanian League, in opposition to the Anti-transportation League—and, as Sir William Molesworth forcibly remarks, "if we continue much longer to transport

* "An Appeal from Earl Grey and Sir William Denison to British Justice and Humanity, against the Proposed Continuance of Transportation to Van Diemen's Land, in a Letter to the Liberal Press of the Nation." By G. O. Stevens. London: John Snow.

convicts to Van Diemen's Land, we shall be able to add to our National Exhibition an unrivalled specimen of a criminal Red Republic, with liberty for crime, equality in infamy, and fraternity in vice."

Against this growing evil the unhappy colonists have earnestly and repeatedly protested, and have been once and again deluded by promises made only to be broken. For ten years past their efforts to rid themselves of the monstrous infliction have been all but unanimous and unceasing. Government admitted that their complaints were just. Lord John Russell undertook to limit the annual number of convicts to be sent out to Tasmania to 500. Lord Stanley promised a discontinuance of the system in 1846, preparatory to total cessation. In 1847, Earl Grey declared that "the Government had resolved to make a change which amounted to nothing less than the total abolition of transportation," and assigned, as a sufficient reason for it, that the system was "ineffectual, expensive, and ruinous, both to the convicts themselves and to the colonies to which they were transported." In accordance with this declaration, and, no doubt, with instructions received from the Colonial Office, Sir William Denison made the following announcement to the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, on the 20th of July, 1847:—"I take the earliest opportunity of laying before you the decision of her Majesty's Government, that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should not be resumed at the expiration of the two years for which it has already been decided that it is to be discontinued. Her Majesty's Government, in coming to this decision, has acted in accordance with the expressed wish of a large proportion of free inhabitants of the colony." The announcement was received with intense joy, and was celebrated as a jubilee. The sequel is melancholy enough. Since that day of gladness, Earl Grey has sent out 7,000 more convicts —has denied that his language amounted to a pledge —has ventured the affirmation that "the colonists are less averse to receiving prisoners than in 1846" —and, to crown his contumelious treatment of the Tasmanians, has turned round and taunted them with having established themselves in the colony with their "eyes open."

Such, in substance, was the case which Sir W. Molesworth submitted to the House of Commons on Wednesday, in an elaborate speech. It was the "Derby-day," and our legislators cannot resist the temptation of a horse-race. Sir George Grey made a feeble and evasive reply, made up in part of confession, in part of equivocation, and in part of promise. And then—the House was counted out, and, of course, the matter was dropped, as far as Parliament is concerned, for another year. Meanwhile, our colonists are taking the affair into their own hands. New South Wales, Victoria, Adelaide, and New Zealand, convinced that it is unsafe to negotiate with the Colonial Office, have already formed a "league" with Van Diemen's Land, binding everyone who signs it not to employ convict labour, and opposing Lord Grey with weapons similar to those which were so successfully wielded last year at the Cape of Good Hope. Unfortunate Lord Grey! he excites hope only to disappoint, and provokes indignation only to retreat before it!

But we *must* transport! And why must we, any more than other nations? To spare our own feelings? Have we, then, no sympathy for the outraged feelings of our brethren in the colonies? To preserve ourselves from the contamination of contiguous crime? But if we fear contagion, where the immense mass of the population is sound, what should be the dread of those who are positively outnumbered by convicts? To relieve ourselves of a heavy pecuniary burden? Is it fair that we should throw that burden upon others? Some will ask, "What, then, are we to do with our criminals?" We ask in reply, What do other countries do with them? What shall we do with them if we lose Australia, which we are likely enough to do if we persist in this system of injustice towards her? Several answers have been furnished—and if Government were not indolent and careless, the question of secondary punishment would not have been left till now in so perplexed a state as it is. But the colonists themselves may put in a reply to this query which none can gainsay. They have done so. In a petition to the Queen, the inhabitants of the Australasian colonies thus nobly express themselves, and with these words of dignified remonstrance we close our article:—"Your Majesty's petitioners humbly submit, that although the stupendous power of Great Britain enables her to continue these aggressions with impunity, injustice so revolting has aroused your petitioners to unite in solemn appeal to those eternal principles which should preserve the weak from the oppression of the strong, and which should more especially control and restrain a parent state from thus injuring her offspring. Among the blessings which our common religion has bestowed upon the world, it has established the intercourse of mankind upon the basis of acknowledged duties—duties not less binding upon nations than upon individuals—and there is none of greater significancy than our duty to our neighbour. And they submit that, their relation to the mother country, as colonists, so far from repealing, should render of stronger obligation that rule of justice which it becomes commonwealths, as well as private persons, to reverence and practise, and which commands them so to do unto others, as they would that others should do unto them."

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The May meetings are at length brought to a close, and we have no doubt that those of our readers who may have attended only a small portion of them, have found the task not less exhausting than frequent visits to the Crystal Palace. Economize our space as we may, so numerous and so crowded together are these anniversaries, that we find it no easy matter, during the month of May, to make room for ordinary matter at all. Now and then we have a complaint from some more than ordinarily zealous frequenter of Exeter Hall, that this meeting has not been done justice to, or that that society should have a much larger portion of our space. We could wish such a complainant no worse fate than to have been called upon to decide between the rival claims which have been made upon our columns during the past month, unless it were to bear the brunt of such remonstrances as compliance with his and others' wishes would have brought down upon our devoted heads.

Having cursorily noted a few of the more striking characteristics of these gatherings as they took place, we proceed to complete our review. The Anti-slavery *soirée*, in anticipation of the annual meeting, which is postponed to a later period of the year, was an effective gathering, remarkable for the presence of several Americans, especially coloured exiles, who have fled from the draconic rigour of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Garnet, one of its worthiest victims, alluded in forcible terms to the moral influence of England on the other side of the Atlantic; and we can, at least, thank the Fugitive Slave Law for having sent amongst us a band of zealous and intelligent witnesses against slavery, who will not allow public feeling here to subside on the question. The slaveocracy could scarcely do themselves a worse injury than by driving forth from their country, on account of the colour of their skin, a Pennington, a Brown, and a Garnet, to proclaim the wrongs of their race throughout Europe. Not the least interesting portion of Mr. Garnet's striking speech was his description of the advanced condition of the coloured population of the "free" states; vieing with their countrymen in intelligence, station, colleges, schools, and places of public worship. It would scarcely be thought that these are the same people who are spoken of in the following strain:—

> "*We would have it understood that the North is not the place for fugitive slaves.* Some of them are, no doubt, good citizens; but, *prima facie*, they are bad. They are a trouble to us: they corrupt our population, overload our prisons, are a nuisance to our almshouses, and had better be at home, where they are better employed and better governed. Nor is it among the least of the benefits of the Fugitive Slave Law that they are *so rapidly disappearing from the midst of us.*"

Yes, Dr. Spring, for it is he—"one of the oldest ministers, and pastor of one of the wealthiest congregations of New York"—who speaks—these poor victims of your merciless legislation *had* better "be at home"—but can you inform them where their home is? Is it where they are liable to be bought and sold as beasts in the shambles; where every man is at liberty to flog and shoot his own "nigger;" where the dearest relations of life are ruthlessly violated, and slave-breeding ranks as a profession—or is their "home" where they are hunted like wild beasts from city to city, and from town to town, until they are clear of the territory of the "free republic?" Shame on the Christian minister who can utter so calumnious a slander and unfeeling a taunt against men whose only crime is their colour! Such treatment will only make our fugitive coloured brethren more welcome amongst us, and strengthen the determination of Christian men here to have no fellowship with the abettors of such iniquity.

While Mr. Fox is urging the educational wants of the working classes on the attention of the Legislature, or, in other words, calling upon the state to undertake the domestic relation towards poor children, the Congregational Board of Education is standing up for their independence, and proving the superiority and greater success of an education which is paid for by the recipients. Mr. Morley's remarks on the subject of "free" education at the annual meeting of that society are as true as they are pertinent. The Congregational Board have sent out 77 teachers, who instruct some 6,000 children. This may seem a very limited sphere for such a society to occupy, but then it must be recollected how vast are the means of education provided by local effort. Mr. Fox and the supporters of State education having found themselves worsted in statistical warfare, have lately laid great stress upon the inferiority of the education provided by voluntary effort. We already know, by lengthened experience, what State-appointed teachers, whether of education or religion, have been, and always will be, and, therefore, cannot value too highly the Voluntary School Association, the Congregational Board of Education, and kindred institutions, which are doing their best to train up a thoroughly-educated, zealous, and religious, band of instructors, who will not only prove efficient in their calling, but provide such an education as will induce the working classes to prefer paying for that rather than send their children to schools where instruction is given gratis. It is satisfactory to find that this self-supporting system has already answered well. The Board of Education complain that the funds they have thus far received have not been sufficient to warrant them in prosecuting their plan of fitting up Homerton College as a normal school. Its leading supporters have given an earnest of their zeal by subscribing £2,000 towards the object, and can thus present a fair claim upon their friends at large to provide the remaining £3,000 needed.

Our last number contained a full report of the anniversary meeting of the Peace Society, which, perhaps, more than any philanthropic institution of the day, has cause for exultation. Prince Albert, it is true, did *not* take the chair, but he is doing the duties of a President, if he does not sustain the name. Many people, indeed, might be disposed to think that the labours of this society might be suspended for this year at least—so auspiciously is their cause progressing. But the committee think otherwise. They have not only convened a great Congress for the 22nd of July, but have commenced raising a special fund with a view to disseminate peace principles amongst the thousands of foreigners who will be drawn into London by the Great Exhibition during this year. With respect to the forthcoming Congress, all who wish well to humanity will join with the meeting of yesterday week, in "a strong and earnest hope that, through the active exertions of the friends of this great enterprise, it may prove the most effective demonstration yet made on behalf of the cause of universal peace."

The Town Missionary and Scripture Readers' Society, and the Ragged School Union, are kindred institutions, both labouring to elevate, by voluntary means, the moral and religious condition of the most degraded of our population—the first doing not a little to aid the second and both exemplifying, in a striking manner, the vast extent of good that may be achieved by very small means, where zeal and perseverance apply them. The singularly rapid spread of the Ragged-school system is one of the most hopeful characteristics of the present day. In only six years, the 20 schools have swollen to 95, the 200 teachers to 1,559, and the 2,000 scholars to 10,900. No doubt many of these schools are anything but efficient, but in the aggregate, their influence is already beginning to tell upon the criminal returns of the country. They have outlived the opposition of well-meaning but one-sided detractors, and can still call together crowded meetings and enthusiastic friends in their support. The fearful social evils which have been growing up in our midst cannot be uprooted in a day—if, for some years to come, we can stop their further progress, we are doing a great work. Occasionally, we are obliged to dissent from the views of Dr. Cumming, but can give our hearty concurrence to the following hint, extracted from his speech at this meeting:—"Ministers and others of all denominations had begun to build very splendid churches and chapels in the mediæval style. He thought that a Ragged School attached to each chapel would be worth ten spires" [applause]. Nor should we dissent from the Doctor had he gone somewhat farther, and suggested the propriety of dispensing with some of the more ornamental accessories in future structures, which the poor are not likely to frequent, for the hire or erection of rooms of a more homely character, where they will attend. "Ragged Churches," in these days of Gothic chapel-building, are as necessary as "Ragged Schools." We cannot, however, take leave of this, and kindred institutions, without the tribute of our thanks and admiration to those self-denying men who uphold them by their disinterested exertions. To give money is but a small matter—but how costly the sacrifice of domestic comfort and the pleasures of life involved in such a labour of love!

The efforts of the National Temperance Society are auxiliary to those of the Ragged School Union. Were there little need for the former, there would be less need for the latter. Intemperance, far more than the deficiency of elementary education, is the parent of crime. It is appalling to think upon the crime and misery involved in the fact that £60,000,000 are annually spent in alcoholic liquors in Great Britain and Ireland. Happily the evil is being mitigated, both in the higher and lower grades of society—as well by the efforts of many who do not adhere to the teetotal principle, as by those who do. To the latter we would commend the example of the Peace Society, who have found their question incalculably advanced by friendly co-operation with many men who cannot go the full length of their views.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agriculture, for the relief of, 4.
Attornies' Certificates, for abolishing duty on, 4.
Bankruptcy, for the amendment of the law of, 1.
Church Establishment, for the abolition of (from Swansea), 1.
Church of Rome, against encroachments of, 26.
Church accommodation, for remedying insufficiency of Roman Catholic in Creagh, 1.
Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, for a more stringent measure, 53.
———————, for extending to Scotch Prot. bishops, 1.
———————, against, 157.
———————, in favour of, 4.
Education (Ireland), for alteration of present system, 13.
———————, for a national system, 22.
Home-made prints, for equalising with Colonial, 8.
———————, again, 2.
———————, for altering mode of levying, 4.
Maynooth, for withholding annual grant to, 1.
Newspapers, for the abolition of burdens on, 11.
Regium Donum, for the discontinuance of, 9.
School Establishment (Scotland) Bill, against, 4.
———————, in favour of, 1.
Smithfield Market Removal Bill, against, 1.
Transportation to Van Diemen's Land, against, 2.

BILL PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

British White Herring Fishery Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Stamp Duties (Ireland) Continuance Bill.
Woods and Forests Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Sale of Arsenic Regulation Bill.
Appointment to Offices, &c., Bill.
Hainault Forest Bill.
Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill.
Highway (South Wales) Bill, 1.

DEBATES.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

On Thursday, the Earl of Carlisle explained at considerable length, and moved the second reading of, the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill. After expatiating on the difficulties of the subject, and on the efforts made to obtain full information through the apparatus of committees and commissions, he explained that the present bill embodies the recommendations of compromise between the church-owners and the church-lessees, which were made by the Royal Commission issued in 1849, composed of the Earl of Harrowby, the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Page Wood, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Jones. The substance of those recommendations as to the renewal of land-leases was, that they should in future be leases for twenty-one years, renewable every seven years, at a rent equal to one half of the present finable yearly value; the result of which would be, that the Church would get only half its extreme rights, and the tenant only half of his extreme claims. This rule, however, would be liable, under the proposed law, to exceptions in certain districts, especially in the North of England, where the ancient usage of renewal has become so invariable, that a twenty-one years' lease has the same market value as the fee-simple; and the mode of estimating the finable rent would vary from the mode used with land-leases, in the cases of house and mine leases. Timber would be valued to the tenant, and become his property; and there would be means for disbursing to the improving lessee or lessor the value of unexhausted improvements. The bill also comprised "other arrangements, not unimportant," for the management of the estates vested in bishops, deans, and chapters — for vesting those estates in the Ecclesiastical Commission, and giving the incumbents fixed incomes till they could be again invested with adequate estates and endowments, yielding an income more equalized between the different incumbents than at present.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with professions of pain, opposed the second reading of the measure, as one tantamount to an alienation of the remaining property of the Church: if a select committee could revise, modify, and alter the clauses, he should feel greatly relieved. The Bishop of London, who spoke in "a very feeble tone," also opposed the bill. No one was more sincerely desirous than himself that the property of the Church should be made available for the supply of spiritual destitution; but that would not be accomplished by this bill. In fact, the bill would deprive the population of a future day of the means of supplying that destitution. It would rob posterity. The property of the Church was held in trust for the Christian people of this country, and it would be a dereliction of duty to sacrifice the Church's rights. He should not object to a select committee to consider the whole question.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Harrowby spoke in favour of the motion, on the understanding that the House, by adopting it, pledged itself to nothing but a full and fair inquiry into the subject. The Duke of Buccleuch opposed the bill, as the commencement of an entire alienation of Church property.

Lord Stanley said that it seemed to be universally admitted that some legislation on the subject was necessary, and if he thought that the adoption of the proposal for referring the bill to a select committee was equivalent to rejecting its principle, he certainly would not be a party to a course which would negative the only project yet submitted to Parliament for effecting a very important object. But by sending the bill to a select committee, the House only declared that it declined to accede to the principle of the measure until further inquiry had been made; and if, in the course of that inquiry, the Bishop of London or any one else could bring forward any scheme by which ecclesiastical property could be improved to the same extent, without injury to existing rights, he (Lord Stanley) would prefer that scheme to the plan proposed by the present bill. Perhaps the second reading might be postponed, and a committee appointed to investigate the subject, to whom might be referred, not the bill itself, but the reports of the commissioners, upon which the bill was founded.

The Marquis of Lansdowne suggested that the second reading be taken *pro forma*, without pledging any person to its provisions.

The Bishop of Oxford formally moved as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the management of the capitular and episcopal property, giving due regard to the just and reasonable claims of tenants.

The Earl of Carlisle warmly opposed this step, as a virtual defeat of a bill whose principle seemed to meet general concurrence.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 46 to 28.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

Mr. Ewart renewed his annual motion against capital punishments in the form of a resolution, declaring "that it is expedient that the mitigations which have been made in the laws inflicting capital punishment in England be extended to Scotland; and, as far as possible, to the colonial possessions of this country." The former state of the Scottish law, he explained, was in advance of the English, but the alterations in the latter had changed the relation. Here there were only about four crimes capitally punishable, and in practice only one, that of murder; in Scotland, the list was frightful, though virtually the same as the English. In the colonies there were great variations—in St. Lucia, the old French law of Louis XIV. was in force; at Ceylon and the Cape colony, the Dutch Roman law; in Malta, the severe Justinian code. The penal colonies perhaps required a continuation of very stringent enactments. But, with these exceptions, the law of Great Britain and its dependencies should, as nearly as possible, be uniform.

Mr. Hume supported the motion.

Mr. Fox Maule replied to that part of the case which related to Scotland, in the absence of the new Advocate-General. His solitary objection to the motion was its vagueness.

Mr. Hawes, representing the colonial government, said that in eighteen colonies the law of capital punishment was the same as in England—in all the practice was nearly identical. If uniformity in laws was desirable, it should be left to the colonial legislatures.

Sir George Grey added, that he concurred in the spirit of the resolution as to Scotland, and had communicated with the late Advocate General on the subject, and would do so with his successor.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

SECULAR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. W. J. Fox then brought on his motion upon this subject, which was in the following words:—

That it is expedient to promote the education of the people in England and Wales by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction, to be supported by local rates, and managed by committees elected specially for that purpose by the ratepayers.

The events of the day led more than usually to a comparison of the condition of different nations in respect to education, and there were few points on which an Englishman was not well justified in feeling pride in his country, with that sole exception. In our liberal institutions, our naval and military fame, our literature, and in our artistic and industrial resources we had ground for honest self-gratulation, but the state of education called on us for the blush of shame. We were compelled to confess we were behind not only the New World but the Old, and were obliged to ask—not if our country was the first in the means and appliances of education, but if it was tenth or twelfth or in some inferior position? There was in the very heart of society a growing evil that must be grappled with—crime and pauperism increasing day by day, and likely to be prolonged—defying our police, our philanthropy, and our religious institutions. There was Liverpool, burdened with £70,000 in expenses consequent on the apprehension and punishment of criminals—Manchester and Salford, paying as much for similar purposes as would educate the whole population of that borough—the family of thieves estimated by the Preston-gaol chaplain to have cost the country £26,000. In the present condition of our population, when they were thrown out of work in any particular branch of labour, they sank into pauperism. There was also a superfluity of unskilled labour and a deficiency of skilled labour. The working classes frequently engaged in those vain strikes which ended in ten cases out of a thousand in leaving them in a worse condition than before. It was not pretended that education would prove a total cure for these social evils and anomalies, but it would exercise a vastly powerful preventive and reformatory influence. Not only the condition of the people, but the fair construction of our constitution — which devolved on them public rights and duties, the elective franchise and trial by jury — required the wide diffusion of education. It was not, then, as a measure of compassion for the poor and wretched, but as an act of justice to the national character, that he called on Government and the Legislature to afford better resources than yet existed for universal instruction. The system of education by voluntary contributions was in a state of demonstrated inefficiency. His case in support of that assertion rested on the testimony of the Government inspectors themselves, and he was perfectly content to abide by their evidence. These gentlemen declared education could not be sustained, even in its present position, unless recourse was had to an educational rate. With Government aid the system was worse than inadequate. In the general return of schools receiving Government grants amounting to £3,675, it was stated that accommodation was afforded for 539,654 pupils, while the average of attendants was only 246,975. Nothing could be further from his thought than to accuse the Committee of Education of wilful partiality; but he believed there was a partiality inherent in the system, which induced the public to withhold a hearty co-operation with it. The British and Foreign School Society, and the Church School Society, were both institutions half a century old. The former had rendered great and extensive good to the country; but how stood the grants of public money made to it, as compared with those made to the Church Society? In 1840, the grant to the Church schools was £5,246; to the British and Foreign, £4,420. Next year, Church Society schools, £13,197; British and Foreign, £10,945; in 1849, Church Society, £39,574; while the British and Foreign was reduced to not less than £3,350. Up to August last the amount of public money applied to the Church Society in the year 1850 was £24,720, while the British and Foreign received only £386 [hear, hear]. He believed religious and other difficulties had thrown the British and Foreign Society sadly back in its claim on the public funds; but no one would say this disparity represented the labours of the two societies. The present system necessarily produced partiality in another way. Out of the whole number of inspectors there were only three who did not belong to the Established Church, and these three exceptions were inevitable, because one inspector was required for the Roman Catholics, another for the British and Foreign Schools, and a third for the Wesleyans. But there were men in the country who understood the theory of education as a science, and the practice of it as an art, and the country in vain looked to the Government to call them in, thinking that it was by no means the best means of securing good education to place it in the hands of the Church. There was another partiality which had a ruinous tendency—the poor-ratepayers in a rural district could not look on with much complacency when they found themselves rated to give to pauper children an education which they could not give to their own—a discrepancy which was pointed out some time ago by the Poor-law Commissioners. But the worst result of all was the inequality with which the support of schools pressed on different classes, and more especially on the country rectors. In one of the Reports the evils had been pointed out in a practical manner:—

	£	s.	d.
The lord of the manor and principal landholder..	3	3	0
The rector	17	10	4
The rector's lady	1	1	0
A friend of the rector	5	0	0
A farmer and landholder.....	0	5	0
Ditto	0	5	0
Ditto	0	5	0
Ditto	0	5	0
Ditto	0	5	0
Ditto	0	10	0
Ditto	0	5	0
Total.....	28	14	4

The present system offered a stern denial to every proposition for moral education, but gave support to every kind of religious teaching. The Scriptures became sectarian in the hands of sectarian teachers. The British and Foreign Schools had a creed of their own, as much as the National Schools. Would Protestants pay for schools in which, as they were told, the image of the Madonna was fixed, that the children might worship it as they entered? One of the school catechisms spoke of the Puritans as men who murdered their Sovereign and starved the clergy. Were Dissenters to pay for such things as that? The result of the whole system was, that every man had to pay for something he did not believe, and, in his turn, became a cause of taxation to others for something he believed and they did not [hear, hear]. When he spoke of an educational rate, he trusted it would not be thought he was recommending an enterprise involving expense from which a nation like this ought to shrink. The best calculation that could be made proved that 2d. in the pound would suffice for the education of Hants (as was understood). The country was paying as much now for the imperfect education it afforded as would be required for a complete system of national education, while the struggling ratepayers with large families would be greatly benefited by the change. The experience of America on the subject of education was extensive, and on this head was conclusive. His resolution provided for local taxation and local administration. It also spoke exclusively of secular education. The noble lord at the head of the Government had denounced a system which he conceived to be opposed to religious training. The plan which he (Mr. Fox) advocated involved the separation of secular from religious education; but separation and annihilation were very different things. There could be no proper education which did not comprise religious instruction; but the schoolmaster's province was to prepare the mind for religious training, to which it would subsequently be subjected by the minister of the chapel, the clergyman of the parish, or the parish priest. Under the present system, the religious principle failed in producing the moral effect which ought to attend it because an intellectual atmosphere was wanting. The advocates of secular instruction were doing more to promote religious education than those who, under the present system, were satisfied with the mere appearance of religious teaching. Without separating the two, there was no chance of combined efforts. The distinction was already admitted in the Minutes of the Committee of Council—had been recognised by the Archbishop of Canterbury in an address to his clergy—and was practically enforced in Eton, Westminster, and other of the public schools. Religious instruction was

already provided, to a considerable extent, by voluntary means. He ought scarcely to use the term "voluntary" as to the education imparted by the Established Church; for the 59th canon, agreed to by the clergy of the province of Canterbury, at London, in 1603, enjoined every parson, vicar, and curate, upon every Sunday and holy-day, for half an hour before evening prayer, to examine and instruct the youth and ignorant in his parish in the Ten Commandments, the Articles of Belief, and the Lord's Prayer, and to examine them in the Catechism; all fathers, mothers, masters, and mistresses, sending their children and servants, to receive this education; and disobedience to be enforced on all by reproof for the first neglect, suspension for the second offence, and at last by excommunication during contumacy. The present motion had the express concurrence, to a large extent, of the working classes, and of many Sunday-school teachers. A number of secular schools were already established in London, under the name of Birkbeck Schools, in which the education was of an order to elicit the commendation of Mr. Moseley, and they were making striking progress in the Northern districts. Amid the conflict of political parties, amid the collision of rival churches, amid the strife of sects and the hostility of different classes—amid the clashing of various systems of policy, whether commercial or institutional—and amid the influence and competition of nations, brilliantly developing their industrial and artistical energies—nothing better could become the Legislature than to employ itself in building up a scheme of national greatness and prosperity upon the only foundation on which national greatness and prosperity could permanently rest—namely, the broad basis of national intelligence.

Sir G. Grey assured Mr. Fox that, while he must withhold his assent from the resolution, in the terms in which it was expressed, it was not from any unwillingness to extend the means of sound education among the great body of the people. He was not prepared to dispute the facts which showed that there were great deficiencies in our educational system—deficiencies inherent in the system itself, and in the means available for making it effective and universal. There had, however, been not only a great increase of late years in the means of education, but an improvement in the qualifications of teachers, and in the character of the instruction. Much, however, remained to be done; and he was not averse to the application of local rates to this purpose, seeing no real distinction between money raised by local rates, and contributed from the general taxation of the country; great advantages might likewise result from local management, if means were provided for the inspection of the schools, to ascertain their efficiency. If the principle were recognised in the case of baths and washhouses, there could be no objection to the application of local rates to the still more important object of education. But there was a serious question—what was to be the character of education? and he had the same insuperable objection to the terms of this resolution as to the principle of Mr. Fox's bill of last year, that in the schools established by local rates — which would supersede other schools—the education should be limited to secular instruction, and that religious instruction should altogether be excluded. Mr. Fox had argued that there was an aversion in the country to the union of religious with secular education; but he (Sir George) believed that the exclusion of all religion would be repugnant to the general opinion of the country, which regarded that as the best education which was founded upon principles deduced from the word of God. In conclusion, he referred to the plan of the Manchester Association, which Mr. Fox had parenthetically declared to be a failure. He must say, he thought that that plan held out some hope of a settlement of this difficult question; and that the country is not yet reduced to the alternative of secular education. Mr. Entwistle, the chairman of that association, had waited upon him some time ago, and, in the anticipation that this subject would be revived during the present session, had stated that they have already prepared a bill which they hope to be able to submit to Parliament next session. That scheme proposed that the schools should be supported by a local rate; that existing schools where religion is taught should be included; and that, with regard to future schools, religion should be taught upon some general plan acceptable to the different religious denominations. Upon the committee of the associations were the representatives of every religious denomination in Manchester and Salford; and, although Sir George regretted to say that, since he saw Mr. Entwistle, some difficulty had arisen with regard to one denomination, yet there are still some Roman Catholic laymen members of the committee, and strong hopes were entertained that the objections of all would be ultimately removed.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Trelawney, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. M. Gibson, spoke briefly in favour of, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Patten, and Mr. Wigram, against, the motion. Mr. Adderley felt he could not vote against it, from an abiding feeling of shame at the condition of the people—he must rather vote against his friends. As to saying it was not possible to separate secular and religious instruction, it was a play upon words: every member of that House did it with regard to his own children.

The Solicitor-General, feeling deeply the importance of this subject, lamented the errors of principle as well as fact committed by Mr. Fox and his supporters, the effect of whose proposition would be to shut up every religious school supported by voluntary contributions. The whole scheme rested on a fallacy, on a principle as unphilosophical as it was repugnant to religious feeling. Mr. Fox had told them they must erect the great fabric of national prosperity on the only solid basis, that of national intellect. He (the Solicitor-General) was not in the habit of considering national intellect as the only solid basis of national prosperity. Man was an intellectual, and moral, and also a spiritual being; and they must educate all those powers which were planted in him by Him who made him, and not one to the exclusion of another. He would say, give to all the people an interest in this great subject. If they could, let them contrive a rate on a principle to which all persons could be agreed, and if they found they were actually at that moment approximating to it in a large town, and that it would do that which they ought to do with all persons, develope all their powers to the utmost, then they had a strong *primâ facie* ground against a system which left man's mind maimed and impotent by striking off the most important of all the powers that were given to him. How could they expect religious instruction to be given, except in the schools? But suppose religious teaching was not allowed, would it not be necessarily introduced in other branches of knowledge? Could the master speak of the natural products of the earth, of geography, or astronomy, without in some degree introducing religion? Again, it would be impossible to teach history without it. He recollected one of the most eloquent members of the Spanish Cortes telling him a few years ago, that before he became acquainted with English history, as written in the English language, he had always been under the impression that Queen Mary was one of the most popular of the British sovereigns [a laugh]. Considering, then, the subject they were dealing with—that they were dealing with the minds of children of from five to fourteen years of age, and that those children had but little opportunity at home of being taught, and that the clergy had it not in their power to do all, he thought it must be evident that a system combining religious instruction was the proper one. His wish was to see the great fabric of our society founded on the sure, the only sure basis—that of a full development, as far as was practicable, of their intellectual and moral powers; and, beyond all, of their spiritual powers.

Mr. Cobden said the existing plan which had been tried for fifteen years was brought to a dead-lock, and now Sir G. Grey—admitting its failure—was about to fall back upon a local scheme, which had, however, been equally a failure. The vote of £125,000 was not granted for religious teaching, for which there was ample provision in this country; why, then, were the supporters of the motion charged with wanting to exclude religion? He wanted nothing of the kind—he wanted to adopt the plan of Massachusetts, and he challenged comparison of the religious character of the people of that State, tried by any test, with that of the people of England. The mass of the former were as superior to those of Kent as the latter were to the people of Naples. He believed that money could not be better employed than in giving the people a good secular education, which, in rural parishes, would diminish poverty and crime. He expressed his gratification at the tone of this night's discussion as compared with last year's. There was no subject on which he felt so tolerant as on that of education. When he saw the Government doing anything in the matter he was grateful to them; when he saw gentlemen opposite doing anything he felt grateful to them, if the effect were to give the people a better education; for he perceived the enormous difficulty of taking a combined measure, owing to those religious elements which entered into the question. As a matter of economy, of charity, of good will, they ought to try whether they could not obtain neutral ground for schools; and that not only for the benefit of the poor, but also to have an excuse for meeting beyond the range of religious strifes and animosities.

Sir R. H. Inglis acknowledged the moderation of tone which had characterised the last speaker. Mr. Cobden, he observed, did not wish to exclude the Bible from the schools; but Mr. Fox's plan would jealously exclude it. Knowledge by itself was an unmixed evil; unless accompanied by something better, he could not regard its extension as any blessing to individuals or to the nation; whereas the motion proposed that the nation should repudiate religion as an element of education.

Mr. Sidney Herbert opposed the motion, believing that any system of education which did not provide religious influence, practically shut up from the children of the poor the sources of salvation.

Mr. L. Heyworth believed that the voluntary system would ultimately succeed in giving education to all, and he was persuaded, also, that it would give the very best kind of education. It was a perfect illusion to say they were giving education gratuitously to the poor, if they gave it through a mode of taxation, because there was no mode of taxation they could invent that would not fall heavily on the shoulders of the labouring man [hear, hear]. There were hundreds and thousands who contributed voluntarily and with pleasure to promote the cause of education among the people. He himself did not give less than £200 a-year for that purpose, and he at once confessed that he gave from a principle of self-love, for it gave him pleasure to do so. If they adopted this principle of a tax for education, its tendency would be to check the voluntary feeling; and, as he regarded the principle as a vicious one, he would give his vote against it.

Mr. Fox, in reply, remarked upon the monstrous principle avowed by Sir R. Inglis; and explained that as to the Bible, wherever it could be read, so as not to have the effect of exclusion, he thought it was desirable and useful that it should be read; but he would not consent to its being the means of exclusion to the children of any class whatever.

On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 98—there being 41 for and 139 against it.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee was resumed on Friday. The first motion on the paper was that by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, for postponing the first clause till the Papal brief or rescript there referred to be put in as formal evidence. In a witty speech, he twitted the Government with asking the reformed House of Commons to take away privileges conceded by an Old Sarum and Gatton Parliament; and that, too, on newspaper information—on the ground of a letter signed Lambruschini, which might be as much of a hoax as that Mazzini manifesto on which the *Times* had severely commented. If a prosecution had been instituted, a common-sense jury would have demanded to see the letter, and the House had the same right. Its non-production was fatal to the whole case.

The Solicitor-General replied, that as to the existence of the bull, he need hardly have better authority than Mr. Bowyer, who was known to be legal adviser of Cardinal Wiseman, and who had published a pamphlet, in the first page of which the rescript was set out verbatim. But they did not want to prove it. The recital of the preamble was—"That whereas certain Roman Catholic subjects of this realm have assumed certain titles, under the alleged authority of a certain brief purporting to have been given at Rome;" and the only fact they would have to prove, was the assumption of such title. If the hon. member doubted that fact, let it be investigated; but he hardly thought the House would adopt so derogatory a course.

Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Reynolds, supported the motion—the Attorney-General and Mr. Walpole followed the Solicitor-General in opposing it. The discussion was enlivened by a personal controversy between the Solicitor-General and Mr. Keogh; the latter charging the former with remarks contemptuous to the Opposition, and the former responding, that unfortunately Mr. Keogh could never correctly repeat anything. The motion for postponement was negatived by 221 to 49.

The clause having been put, Sir F. Thesiger moved, as amendments in the phraseology, the conversion of the singular into plural when referring to the Papal brief or rescript; in order to extend the prohibitory force of the bill over all letters missive or other documents from Rome by which the liberties of British subjects could be invaded. The Solicitor-General opposed the amendment, maintaining that the clause as it stood fulfilled every purpose required, and would be rather weakened by the suggested alterations. The discussion then turned upon the legal interpretation to be assigned to the clause, and was pursued almost exclusively by legal members—Mr. Roebuck, the Attorney-General, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. M'Cullagh, Sir G. Grey, Lord J. Russell, Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Sadlier, Mr. Henley, and other members. On the advice of Mr. Disraeli, the amendment was ultimately withdrawn.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey then moved a second amendment, in the opposite direction—for inserting the words, "save in so far as the exercise or use of such jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title, shall be necessary for spiritual purposes." According to the reading of the clause, as it at present stood, a Roman Catholic bishop was liable to be indicted for misdemeanour for performing his spiritual functions, and as Government had avowed that it was not their object to interfere with spiritual functions, he trusted they would agree to this amendment. The Attorney-General said that Government still said that, but to acknowledge the exercise of spiritual jurisdiction and authority by taking upon themselves temporal and ecclesiastical titles, was to do that which they declared to be illegal and void. They would stultify themselves by adopting the amendment. Lord John Russell spoke to the same effect. Mr. Moore declared he could not understand the explanation given; and once more warned the House not to let that great charter of a nation's rights which Pitt had conceived, which Burke had proclaimed, of which Grattan was the apostle, and on which Wellington had set his seal, be overthrown by a bill that was the very heeltaps of discordant opinions, and that the House, in its returning sobriety, was almost ashamed to pass. Mr. Keogh retorted on Government that they had stultified themselves sufficiently already. Sir H. W. Barron quoted Lord John Russell's words as to a general Papal conspiracy, and repeated, amidst cries of "Order," that it was a base falsehood, a groundless imputation. To show the historic parallelism, he began to read from an account of the Titus Oates plot; but was stopped by cries of "Divide." The amendment was rejected by 316 to 61.

Mr. Sadleir moved, as a third amendment, the insertion of the words "for all temporal purposes." He submitted that, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic religion was an episcopal religion, and could not be perfectly developed except through the intervention of a regularly-constituted hierarchy, the legislation of 1829 gave a full guarantee for the sanction and maintenance of an episcopacy; and he was anxious that the committee should not go beyond a simple declaration that briefs and rescripts of the Pope were unlawful and void for temporal purposes. Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, as identical in spirit with the last. Another hour's discussion followed, and the Attorney-General became rather excited, declaring that it was unfair and unhandsome to the law officers of the Crown to keep repeating questions which they were tired of answering. The amendment was negatived by 217 to 57.

A discussion then arose as to the best method of proceeding with the debate. Sir B. Hall recom-

mended its prosecution through a continuous series of morning sittings. Lord J. Russell declined to avail himself of this expedient for the present. Mr. Keogh and the Earl of Surrey denied there had been any factious opposition. Mr. Milner Gibson thought Government was responsible for the delay. Mr. Disraeli thought so too, and that the natural excess of opposition had not been much exceeded—the proposition was a desperate one. At a quarter-past one, the House resumed, and proceeded to other business.

On Monday, as soon as the Speaker had given up the chair to Mr. Bernal, Mr. M'Cullagh moved the omission, at the end of the first clause, of the words "unlawful and"—confining it, thereby, to a declaration that the said brief, rescript, jurisdiction, title, &c., are and shall be deemed void. His object, he said, was to take away the penal effect of the clause by merely voiding the act, without making it a violation of the municipal law. The Solicitor-General objected to the alteration. The clause was merely declaratory of the law as it now stood, and the omission of the words would imply that the act was lawful. Mr. Grattan and Mr. F. Peel spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Conolly against it. Upon a division, it was negatived by 179 against 43.

Mr. Keogh, in a legal argument of some length, moved that, after the words "unlawful and void," at the end of the clause, "in England" should be added. Lord J. Russell replied to the argument, which he contended was wide of the question. The motion was negatived by 84 against 39.

Mr. Keogh then moved the insertion of a proviso at the end of the clause, that "nothing therein contained should be construed to interfere with the ecclesiastical and spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in Ireland." The Attorney-General said this proviso would be inconsistent with the spirit of the clause, and was besides unnecessary. Upon an objection suggested by Mr. A. Hope, Mr. Keogh substituted "the United Kingdom" for "Ireland." Mr. Anstey supported the amendment, but in a speech so little pleasing to his fellow-religionists that Lord Arundel demanded to know if he considered himself a Catholic; to which Mr. Anstey retorted that he was as good a Catholic as the noble lord. Mr. M. Gibson, Sir W. Barron, and Mr. Reynolds, supported the amendment; the latter gentleman getting embroiled in a squabble with Mr. Wawn, for persisting in calling "Question." Mr. Moore then revived the controversy with Mr. Anstey as to his genuine Catholicism. Mr. M. Gibson asked the law officers whether, as all Roman Catholic bishops had their authority under Papal briefs, the mere ordination of a priest would not be, under the law as declared in the clause, a misdemeanour, and liable to be prosecuted as such. The Attorney-General replied that it was only bulls creating territorial sees that were declared unlawful. Mr. Keogh's amendment was then put and negatived by 344 against 59.

The original question was then put from the Chair; and Mr. Sadleir moved, as another addition to the clause, that "nothing in the act should be construed to affect any archbishop, or bishop or other person in holy orders, of the Church of Rome, officiating in any district or having pastoral superintendence of any congregation of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion according to the usages and discipline of the Church of Rome in the United Kingdom previously to the 29th of September, 1850." Lord J. Russell opposed the motion, which—after Mr. Trelawney and Mr. Blewitt had further catechized the Attorney-General—was negatived by 278 against 47.

Mr. Keogh then said, that as the Attorney-General had given it as his opinion that no indictment could lie under the present clause, he proposed, as some lawyers were of a different opinion, to have that point clearly expressed in the bill itself. He therefore moved, amidst laughter, cheers, and cries, the addition of the following words by way of proviso:—"That no criminal proceeding should be commenced or indictment preferred against any person under or by virtue of this clause." Mr. Reynolds said, that as it was just one o'clock, he moved that the Chairman report progress. Lord J. Russell said he would not give the committee the trouble of dividing. It was now sufficiently clear, beyond all doubt, that hon. members had been making the same motion over and over again [cheers], and that, when they had gone into the lobby on a division, and found themselves in a small minority, they then framed new motions on the moment, with the view of putting, in other words, motions already rejected [cheers]. It was just as well that they should have time to reflect on this conduct, and he did not think they would be inclined to repeat it again when they perceived that public opinion must condemn it [loud cheers]. Mr. Reynolds attempted to reply, but loud and repeated cries rendered him inaudible. The House having resumed, the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Kafir Commission.—Yesterday week, in reply to Lord Wharncliffe, Earl Grey explained that the Commission about to be sent to the Cape was not, strictly speaking, one of inquiry. The two gentlemen selected were to act as Assistant Commissioners under Sir Harry Smith, who was invested with authority as High Commissioner to adjust the claims of the border tribes. The gentlemen appointed were intimately acquainted with the habits of the colonists and the natives, and no doubt would be enabled to render the greatest assistance.

Australian Guano.—In the House of Lords on Friday, the Duke of Richmond complained that the Governor of Western Australia had put a duty of £2 10s. on the guano which has been discovered there and which, except for this tax, might benefit the British farmer by bringing down the monopoly price of Peruvian guano. Earl Grey replied that he had sent out a despatch to the Governor desiring him to reduce the tax to £1 per ton.

The Pentonville Prison.—In reply to questions by the Bishop of Oxford on the management of Pentonville prison, Earl Grey stated that Government no longer considered the system of separate imprisonment there enforced as experimental. It had proved so "eminently successful," that it was no longer enforced on selected criminals; but Government would manage so that, as far as possible, every criminal sentenced to transportation should pass a period more or less short in separate confinement.

Punjab Prize Booty.—Lord Ellenborough moved on Monday for the production of papers relative to the disposal of the booty—including the Koh-i-noor—acquired in the Punjab, in lieu of which the troops had been promised six months' batta. He contested the legal right of the Crown to make such an arrangement. Lord Broughton, the Duke of Wellington, and the Lord Chancellor, joined in the discussion, and it was agreed that part of the papers should be forthcoming.

The Hop Duties.—On Thursday Mr. Hodges moved for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the Excise duty on hops to 1d. per lb., to be collected in future within the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion, and gave a variety of details respecting the hop cultivation. He could not consent to surrender a revenue of £200,000. The motion was supported by Mr. A. Hope, Mr. Bass, Sir E. Filmer, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Frewen, and Mr. Plumptre, and opposed by Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Corden. Upon a division, it was negatived by 88 against 27.

Ministers' Money (Ireland).—In reply to Mr. Reynolds, Lord John Russell stated that "a measure" before the House had taken up so much time, that it was impossible to bring forward, in the present session, a bill on this subject.

Sale of Arsenic Regulation Bill.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. Wakley suggested further discussion of details, but the motion was agreed to without opposition, and the bill passed.

Security for Advances (Ireland) Bill.—In answer to Mr. Sadleir, Sir G. Grey has stated that this bill will be proceeded with this session.

St. Albans Bribery Commission.—The order for going into committee on this bill was read at one o'clock yesterday morning, and for an hour Mr. Bankes and Colonel Sibthorp resisted the motion. After six divisions, in a House of about sixty members, the matter was postponed.

Two females were discovered in barrels on board a vessel bound to Charleston from Liverpool, a short time since, after being fourteen days at sea. Several others, similarly concealed, were subsequently discovered.—*Boston paper.*

A Soul occupied with Great Ideas best performs Small Duties.—The trivial services of social life are best performed, and the lesser particles of domestic happiness are most skilfully organized, by the deepest and fairest heart. It is an error to suppose that homely minds are the best administrators of small duties. Who does not know how wretched a contradiction such a rule receives in the moral economy of many a home? How often the daily troubles, the swarm of blessed cares, the innumerable minutiæ of arrangement in a family, prove quite too much for the generalship of feeble minds, and even the clever selfishness of strong ones; how a petty and scrupulous anxiety, in defending with infinite perseverance some small and almost invisible point of frugality and comfort, surrenders the greater unobserved, and, while saving money, ruins minds; how, on the other hand, a rough and unmellowed sagacity *rules* indeed and without defeat, but, while maintaining in action the mechanism of government, creates a constant and intolerable friction, a grating together of reluctant wills, a groaning under the consciousness of force, that make the movements of life fret and chafe incessantly. But where, in the presiding genius of a home, taste and sympathy unite (and in their genuine forms they cannot be separated)—the intelligent feeling for moral beauty and the deep heart of domestic love,—with what ease, what mastery, what graceful disposition do the seeming trivialities of existence fall into order, and drop a blessing as they take their place! How do the hours steal away, unnoticed but by the precious fruits they leave! and by the self-renunciation of affection, there comes a spontaneous adjustment of various wills; and not an innocent pleasure is lost, nor a pure taste offended, nor a peculiar temper unconsidered, and every day has its silent achivements of wisdom, and every night its retrospect of piety and love; and the tranquil thoughts that, in the evening meditation, come down with the starlight, seem like the serenade of angels, bringing in melody the peace of God! Wherever this picture is realized, it is not by microscopic solicitude of spirit, but by comprehension of mind and enlargement of heart; by that breadth and nicety of moral view which discerns everything in due proportion, and in avoiding an intense elaboration of trifles, has energy to spare for what is great; in short, by a perception akin to that of God, whose providing frugality is on an infinite scale, vigilant alike in heaven and on earth; whose art colours a universe with beauty, and touches with its pencil the petals of a flower.—*James Martineau.*

REPRESENTATION OF ROCHDALE.

ADDRESS BY MR. E. MIALL TO THE ELECTORS.

(Revised and slightly abridged from the Manchester Examiner.)

On the evening of yesterday se'nnight, the Public Hall, Baillie-street, Rochdale, was crowded with a respectable and attentive audience, convened for the purpose of listening to an address from Mr. E. Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist*. The object of the invitation of Mr. Miall was to hear an avowal of his political sentiments in general, and also his opinions on matters of recent interest, with the view of affording the electors an opportunity of judging how far those views corresponded with their own, and of his fitness to represent the borough in parliament, as a successor to Mr. Sharman Crawford, who has intimated his intention of retiring at the next election. The following gentlemen were on the platform:—John Bright, Esq. M.P.; Messrs. John Petrie, Oliver Ormerod, Thomas Ashworth, James Petrie, Grattan Bright, Charles Walker, Wm. Petrie, Henry Moore, John Whitaker, John Ashworh, Thomas Schofield, William Holland, John Robinson, James Gibson, John Lorimer, Wm. M. Dunhill, George Mensell, Samuel Heape, jun., Alexander Guild, William Barnish. The Secretary having read a letter of apology for absence from Mr. W. Chadwick, chairman of the committee, Mr. Petrie was called to preside.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were met on important business. At a meeting of a numerous committee, embracing men of all shades of liberal opinions in the borough, a resolution was passed to the effect that Mr. J. Bright having declined to become their representative, Mr. Edward Miall, of London, should be requested to address the electors. The committee were not committed to Mr. Miall, or to anyone else, but they thought it proper to invite him to address them, so that they might judge of his fitness as a candidate. He knew a little of Mr. Miall; he had taken a paper of which he was editor for some years; and so far as he was able to judge, he considered him a fit person to represent them. There never was a time when it was of more importance to select a right representative than at present, as matters of great consequence might be expected to come before parliament. He would, therefore, without further remark, introduce the gentleman whom the committee had invited.

Mr. Miall advanced to the front of the platform, and was received with applause. He said:—

Gentlemen, your Chairman has already briefly explained to you the circumstances under which I have been called upon to address you this evening, and I think I may confidently bespeak, as I have no doubt I shall receive, for a few moments, your candid attention. Many of you will perhaps be disposed to sympathize with me in any feeling of embarrassment which may be excited by the difficulty and the delicacy of my present position [hear, hear]. I cannot dismiss from my mind the thought that I, comparatively unknown in Rochdale, am addressing myself to a constituency who have been faithfully served, for ten years past, by a most enlightened and a truly honest representative [loud applause]. I feel that I might lay some claim to your further notice by saying that I have zealously worked with him in relation to Parliamentary Reform, and that, perhaps on almost all the leading public questions of the day, my sentiments have been entirely coincident with his [hear, hear]. But I feel a difficulty, arising from another cause. There is always a strong temptation, when a candidate comes before a constituency with a view to ulterior proceedings, to adopt a tone of exaggeration, and to indulge in something like clap-trap. I wish to be deeply sensible of the danger of yielding to that temptation, and I would therefore present a statement of my political opinions to you, not only as briefly as I can, but in the frankest, the most unreserved, and the most honest manner possible [applause]. Perhaps it will be convenient for me, in order that I may not pass over the same ground twice, and may get along as quickly as possible, that I first of all touch upon those questions which may be properly denominated *constitutional*—questions, I mean, which have an immediate bearing, either upon the proper *object* of Government, or upon its *structure*. I have been accustomed, from an early period, to regard civil government as an organization of the physical force of the nation, chiefly, if not exclusively, for protective purposes. I think that it is designed to accomplish that alone which it can effectually accomplish—namely, the security of each person's life, liberty of action, property, and reputation. All that a man may claim to possess and enjoy as his own, he may claim to have secured to him by the protective power of the government under which he lives; and I think that when that government has secured that no individual's rights shall be trespassed upon by another individual, or that the country's rights shall not be trespassed on by another country, it has secured all that it is possible for it to accomplish. You will perceive that in this definition of the proper sphere and scope of civil government I do not assign to it the duty of supporting or in any way meddling with the affairs of religion [applause]. That I take to be an affair exclusively individual and personal—an affair between a man's conscience and his God [applause]; and the interposition of Government, either for the putting down of one set of religious opinions, or the supporting and maintenance of another set, I think to be contrary to the principles of reason, and certainly opposed, as I understand it, to the whole spirit and tenor of the New Testament [applause]. I am therefore averse to the present union between the Church and the State [applause]. I would endeavour to effect that which Mr. Cobden says must be eventually effected, namely, a severance between the secular and the religious in legislative affairs. I have already given my views to the public so repeatedly upon this topic, that it will hardly be necessary for me to dwell upon it here. But I would, with the utmost brevity possible, put before you what I believe would be the practical upshot of carrying out the views which I entertain upon this ques-

tion [hear, hear]. If the legislature were disposed to act upon the principle I have just laid down, how would it affect the Established Church and the members of that establishment? I do not believe that it would in the slightest degree injure the Church as *a Church*; for nothing, I think, could tend more materially to improve and benefit that Church, than to throw it upon its own resources [applause], and make it develop, by the necessity of its position, all the virtue which it may happen to possess. I am sure that the country would be greatly benefitted by the change; that by putting an end to every law which inflicts penalty on account of a man's religious faith, to every law which gives preference to a man on account of his religious faith, and to every political arrangement sanctioned by law which gives pay to any man for the instruction of the people in his religious faith, I am sure that the carrying of this into effect would be a great national advantage. This is, in fact, the separation of the Church from the State. This is all we mean by it; this is all, at any rate, that I intend by it [hear, hear]. And this I take up not at all as a sectarian question [hear, hear]; for I do not believe that it would benefit the sects in any degree [hear, hear]. On the contrary, it would cut the ground from under sectarianism as such [applause]. But I take it up as a grand question affecting the nation at large, and more especially the interests of the working men [applause]. The Establishment has been continually, through almost all periods of its history, opposed to their enlightenment and to their liberty; has constituted the most powerful machinery to prevent their political progress, and has imposed upon them heavy pecuniary burdens. Consequently, to get rid of this would, in my opinion, be to relieve the working people of a vast amount of superincumbent and needless pressure; and leave them free in the pursuit of all objects worthy of pursuit which they might be disposed to accomplish and enjoy. But from the *object* of government I pass on generally to consider what should be its *structure*, according to the views I entertain. It is a Whig doctrine, you know, that governments come from the people, and should return to the people—that the people are the source of all power. I hold these doctrines fully [applause]; but I am not afraid to carry them out practically to their utmost extent [hear, hear]. If we are to have a free representation of the people, such as shall faithfully and vividly reflect their opinion upon all the passing political topics of the day, then I think we should have the suffrage based, not upon circumstances and the extent of property, but upon the mere possession of manhood [loud applause]. I think we should give the vote as an honour and a homage done to the quality of the man, and not to the quality of the circumstances in which he is placed [applause]; and I feel perfectly assured that if we restrict the exercise of that vote by such limits only as are necessary to prevent all fraud, that we may safely trust the people of England with the government of themselves [hear, hear]. I have no fear of them if they be fairly placed upon their own sense of responsibility [loud applause]; and I believe there has been diffused among them so much light and knowledge, and that there is excited in them so deep a sense of propriety, that no institution would be endangered in their hands which was not overcrowded with abuses; and that whatever conduced to the order of society, or to the protection of property, might be as reasonably and as surely looked for from the people, universally armed with the franchise, as it can be looked for from that small section of the people who now exclusively possess it [applause]. I think that this vote, given to a man because he is a man, ought to be protected in its exercise, and that care should be taken on the part of the State that the vote represents, not the will of another, but the real opinion of the man himself [applause]; and hence, in our country, and under our special circumstances, I think that we need the protection of the ballot [cheers]. I know the objections that are urged against it—as un-English, and as calculated to foster a habit of secrecy and deception; and possibly some evil might accompany the adoption of this method, but the good, I think, would far transcend the evil; and whilst the constituencies are exposed, as they are at the present day, to intimidation on the one hand and to corruption on the other, we cannot, I think, do a better thing than with the suffrage to connect the ballot [applause]. But this will not answer all the claims of reason and a sense of justice. Harwich, with which I happen to be personally acquainted, from the residence there of some of my own friends, has perhaps now somewhere about 180 electors, and returns two members to Parliament. The West Riding of Yorkshire, which I suppose contains some 36,000 electors, also returns two members to Parliament; or, in other words, Harwich can always silence the voice of the West Riding in the House of Commons [applause]; and though, of course, the House will listen to the potent voice of so large a constituency when it is very decisively expressed, yet in all the minor points of politics, and in all those movements by which Ministers now gain a decided advantage over the people, Harwich will be able to destroy whatever honesty, whatever power, whatever influence, may be possessed by the representatives of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Now, this is an anomaly. I know not that it would be wise to cut out the country—map it out, I believe, is the fashionable term in the present day, in allusion to what has transpired in ecclesiastical affairs—I do not think it would be wise to map out the country into precisely equal divisions. But certainly we ought to take means to more equally apportion the representatives to their constituencies, and that each representative should fairly express the opinion of a sufficient number of electors to give power to his voice [applause]. Responsibility of members to their constituencies is another principle in the structure of Government which I hold to be of the utmost importance. I confess that some years ago I was very anxious to see annual parliaments adopted, as answering best its purpose. I have now no great objection to annual parliaments but this—that I think if elections recurred with very great frequency, possibly, after the first period of national excitement was over, people would begin to be remiss in the exercise of their electoral privileges. Short parliaments—parliaments that shall be found by experience to be sufficient to secure the perfect responsibility of the elected to the elector—are all that we need; and I would say, let experience decide this; let us try triennial parliaments first, and if we find that they do not answer, and that there is in fact a want of proper and vital action between constituencies and their members, it will be easy enough for us to go on to annual parliaments [applause]. There are two or three other points that are scarcely worth mentioning, about which I suppose there would be very little difference of opinion between me and this constituency. I pass on, therefore, to notice those questions which affect the *commercial* policy of the country. I am a free-trader [applause]. I scarcely dare say a great deal upon this topic in the presence of a Rochdale audience, and more especially when we are honoured with the presence of one of the Rochdale constituents (Mr. Bright), who took so proud a part in the accomplishment of free-trade. Had he not been with us on the present occasion, I might have felt myself impelled, by the associations of the place, and the recollections of all that occurred in the struggle for the repeal of the corn-laws, to pay a warm, but a cordial, tribute of respect and admiration to his name [applause]. It would not be proper for me, under present circumstances, so far to indulge my feelings; but I do hope, and confidently believe, that, however little I may have been actually engaged in promoting that great end, I still felt the subject to be one of the deepest importance, and hailed the triumph of the free-traders not only as a vast benefit to my countrymen, but as an omen of future success [loud applause]. The principles of free-trade have been recognised perhaps unequivocally by the Legislature of this country; but you need not to be told that those very principles themselves are threatened by a party whom we cannot describe as otherwise than Parliamentarily powerful [hear, hear]; and whatever may be the issue of the contest, and I, for my own part, do not doubt the issue for a moment [hear, hear], even should they be able to pass a Parliamentary bill enacting the re-imposition of the old duties on corn, the people would at once assume an attitude of determination that would settle the matter for ever [loud applause]. We have tasted the sweets of free bread [cheers], and having taken but one morsel, it is very unlikely that we shall allow them to take the loaf out of our hands. Every agricultural labourer, as well as the operatives in manufacturing towns, knows the value which has been conferred upon them by the triumph of free-trade [cheers]—knows it in the better appearance of his children, in the greater comforts of his fireside, and in the fuller return which he has substantially for the labour which he bestows [applause]. I have, therefore, no fear whatever about the security of the principle. These gentlemen (pointing to Mr. Bright) have made that too fast, I think, to have it shaken by any political party whatever. But there are details yet untouched by this principle; there are spheres in which the principle itself has not yet been developed in legislation. For example, anybody can see that there is not, at the present moment, free-trade in land [hear, hear]. With the laws of primogeniture and entail, and with various other laws and arrangements, by which a virtual monopoly of the land is secured, no one can say that the principles of free-trade are fairly applied to that article. It does not come into the market at its real value, and it is not equally accessible to everyone who would take the money to pay for it [applause]. Look, for example, at the poor agricultural labourer who tills the soil. Is it not an affliction and calamity to any country, that those who are thus engaged in procuring the subsistence of the whole people are themselves debarred, as by a law of the Medes and Persians, from ever acquiring property in the soil which they till? [applause.] All, therefore, of a legislative kind, which stands in the way of the free purchase of land—all those restrictions which law lays upon the transfer of this article from one hand to another, I think should be abolished. It is on this ground—as well as others, but chiefly on this ground—I hail with satisfaction and delight the progress of the land societies. They may not be so politically important in their bearing upon the constitution of Parliament as some people imagine, although, even there, I have no doubt they will exercise a very important influence, both direct and moral [hear, hear]. But in the fostering of habits of sobriety and frugality, and in the division of land into small portions, and its dispersion among larger numbers of people, I feel that the value of these associations can hardly be overrated. Perhaps I might say that the same remarks, specially applying to land, apply also to cotton. We can hardly be said to have a free trade in cotton while there is such a governmental mismanagement of affairs in India as to prevent the cultivation of that plant on that soil [hear, hear]. If we are confined to one special market—not in consequence of any of the laws of nature operating against us, but simply in consequence of the laws of man, because this or that government is engaged in the acquisition of territorial power instead of the development of territorial rights and resources—if this can be said, then I should affirm that the principles of free-trade are not fairly applied in this particular direction, and that it is absolutely necessary, in order to give them full and fair play, that you should put away all these arrangements, arising out of governmental mismanagement, which interfere, directly or indirectly, with the cultivation of this or of other articles [plaudits]. Perhaps you will give me your attention for a few moments further, while I look at questions of *finance*. You know the question of national finance is very frequently represented to us, by those who have a great deal to do with it, as having a mystery in it which only the initiated can possibly penetrate [laughter]. The people are told not to look into these things, and bother their heads with matters that they cannot possibly understand [laughter]. I confess I feel my pride a little touched by this representation, and regard it as altogether a mistake. I think that we can, if we choose to apply our common sense, and the little arithmetical knowledge that we have gained in our earlier days, to the solution of the mystery—I think we can very easily penetrate it; and perhaps we shall see behind the scene that these men have raised up conclusions and acts that they would fain conceal from us altogether [hear, hear]. I suppose a nation's pecuniary affairs are transacted, or should be transacted, upon much the same principles as those of an individual. In all matters of finance, I imagine that there are two inquiries that we should solve for ourselves, namely—first, how much money is it necessary for us to spend? and secondly, how is it best to be got? Well, how much money now is it necessary for us to spend, as a nation, for the administration of affairs, in order to secure for ourselves that protection for our person, life, liberty, and so on—to which I have recently adverted? We *do* spend at the present time (I take the estimate for 1851) about fifty millions in round numbers, exclusive of seven millions, the cost of collection—a pretty large percentage—total, 57 millions sterling, absolutely necessary—if we may take the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer any year—absolutely necessary to secure to us all the advantages of good government. It was not so necessarily in 1835; we spent then about 44½ millions for the same purpose, and there was probably about the same cost of collection. Some persons may say, "Ay, but don't you see, we have since then incurred an addition to the national debt, by borrowing for the purpose of meeting the famine, and supporting the people in Ireland, and for other purposes?" Well, I find that the interest of the national debt in 1836 was, in fact, larger than it is in 1851; that then it was 28 millions and a little more than a half, now it is rather more than 27 millions and a half; so that the expenditure on the debt to pay the interest of former wars (whether they were wisely or foolishly prosecuted it is not for me to say), requires a less annual sum now than in 1835, by at least £800,000. For the actual carrying on, therefore, of the Government in 1835, £14,800,000 in round numbers were thought to be necessary, acquiesced in by the people as necessary, perhaps with some grumbling, but still acquiesced in. Now, in 1851, we are told that it is not possible for us to do with less, for the maintenance of our institutions in all their efficiency, than 22 millions and nearly a half; that is to say, Government costs us now, in 1851, just about six millions and a half more than it did in 1835. Now, is this necessary? If it be necessary, I should like to know what has created the necessity [hear, hear]. It is very curious, in tracing up the history of this increase of taxation, to find that every one of the causes pleaded for an increase at any time has ceased to operate, but the increase has not ceased [hear, hear]. We had, you know, Brother Jonathan very excited across the water respecting the boundary of Maine, and the question of the division of Oregon; and that was pleaded as an excuse for adding to the expensiveness and to the power of our warlike establishments. We had then France irritated by some demands made in reference to Mr. Pritchard and the Tahitian affair. We had in 1848 a sort of invasion-*phobia*; there was a fear lest France should come over bodily and take possession of this country; that the guards should go out at one end of London while the French army entered at another; and Ministers, even then, after the revolutions that had taken place in Europe, demonstrating the utter inefficiency of armies to protect governments when their conduct has been deceitful and cruel—even then we had the Whigs trying to increase the expense of these military establishments, and declaring, that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the country that they should have larger supplies. Well, you will remember that it was very stoutly resisted, and that an attempt to make the income-tax five per cent. instead of three per cent. was so scouted by the whole people of the land that they were obliged to find their ordinary resources sufficient for the occasion [applause]. Well, now, if we did in 1835 with six and a half millions less than we do now, and that whilst we paid considerably more interest on the national debt, I take it that we can safely, and without marring at all the efficiency of those defensive establishments, reduce our expenditure at least six millions. I say six millions to begin with; because, if we could settle the Church question, both in Ireland and here, there would be a large increase of pecuniary resources to the purposes of civil government [loud applause]. I would just for a moment or two endeavour to point out how these retrenchments might be made. Take the army. In 1851 the estimate of the expenditure for the army is about six and a half millions—that is to say, the effective service will cost about four and a quarter millions, and the non-effective service will cost about two millions and a fraction. Well, now, considering the items which go to make up the non-effective service—for example, one item (and it is a fair specimen), the expense of volunteer corps, which I should think are not positively necessary to the safety of this country [loud applause]—I think it would be perfectly possible, without endangering the institutions of the land, to effect a reduction in the non-effective part of the burden of the army at least a quarter of a million, and that is putting it at a very low figure. Most of you have perhaps read the speech of Sir William Molesworth, delivered a short time ago in the House of Commons, respecting the better management of our colonies. It is pretty certain that, if we give to our colonies fair representative constitutions, they will very gladly take upon themselves the responsibility of providing for their own defence. There is a great indisposition on the part of Parliament, or, at all events, on the part of Government, which sometimes leads Parliament, to give up the protection of our colonies by our own military, because to do so would be to give up a considerable part of the patronage which is found so serviceable in the carrying on of affairs. But Sir William Molesworth has shown that by giving to those colonies constitutional governments (five or six of the colonies he specifies, but it will not be necessary to go so far into detail this evening), that we could withdraw troops that now cost us a million and a half of money [hear, hear]. And Earl Grey has since that period demonstrated practically the soundness of the policy laid down by Sir William Molesworth; for he has sent out a despatch to Canada, saying that this Government will only feel it incumbent on it to appoint the Governor of the Canadas, that all matters of local legislation must be necessarily left to the Parliament of Canada; and, consequently, that the defence of Canada must be provided for out of its own resources [loud applause]. He will therefore withdraw the troops from the country; he will take away the ordinary barrack stores, and so on—which are a very serious item in our annual estimates—and he will carry out Sir William Molesworth's advice precisely in that one colony in which it is most dangerous to carry it out. For it may be said with certainty, that if Sir William Molesworth's counsel can be effectively and safely carried out in Canada, it can be carried out in any of our other colonies much more easily [applause]. Well, there is a million and a half. Then there is Ireland; I am not quite certain as to the precise amount of soldiery that we keep in Ireland in the present day. We have had, and that within a very short distance of time, some five and thirty thousand soldiers there, besides twelve thousand armed police—making nearly 40,000 armed men, necessary to secure the good government of Ireland. Why, is it not absolutely demonstrable to any man of common sense, that such a physical force demonstration as this can only be necessary where reason has never been consulted—[loud plaudits]; where all justice is trampled upon—[cheers];

where it is impossible to look to the people for that confidence in their government and that affection to their institutions, which are found after all to be the best safeguard of the throne? [hear, hear]. And can we expect any very large difference to be accomplished in relation to the government of Ireland, until we withdraw from it that church which is to the people at large an alien church; which carries with it some of the worst and most irritating associations; and which never can be acquiesced in by the population at large, because they have received and profess another religious faith [applause]. Now, by the better government of Ireland, by the withdrawing of this church, by leaving religion to take care of itself (and religion, if true, will always be able to do that), by declining to interfere between sect and sect, exalting this, and putting down that, and by the operation of that wisest act of the present government, the encumbered estates act, which is gradually creating a new race of landlords in Ireland,—I have not the smallest doubt that at least twenty thousand soldiers might be spared from that country, and probably the expense to us of the government of Ireland would be a million less than it is at the present time. I will put it down at three quarters of a million, and I think I am very much within the mark. There, then, is a saving in the army alone of two and a half millions. We next come to the navy. Now, I shall not indulge in anything like a tirade against the navy. I shall not endeavour to ridicule those who believe in the wooden walls of England as the bulwark of their country's greatness. All I say is this: that we might have the navy in its present state of efficiency—not one serviceable ship less—not one gun less than at the present time—and yet might save at least two millions of money [loud applause]. The present cost of the navy is about six and a half millions. The seamen's wages, including their victualling, cost annually but two millions and a fraction, out of that six and a half millions; for manning the navy, and for affording subsistence to all those who are employed in the navy, only about two millions are required; for ship-building and repairs, about a million and a half may be said to be spent yearly in order to repair annual wastes; making altogether three and a half millions necessary to keep up the navy in its present state of efficiency, "Well, but then," it will be said, "what becomes of the other three millions?" Well, it is a mystery to me what becomes of it [laughter]. Perhaps Mr. Bright, who is here, can explain. [Mr. Bright: "I cannot."] But I will just say this—that when business is carried on in the manner in which it is carried on in the dockyards, it is not altogether unreasonable to expect that a good deal of money should find its way into pockets that it was never intended for [hear, hear]. For example, it can hardly be considered absolutely necessary to the efficiency of our navy, or to its maintaining its superiority over the navy of all other nations—it can hardly be considered absolutely necessary that we should have three admirals for every ship that is afloat [laughter]; and yet this has been maintained by the present Government with as earnest a determination as though the glorious constitution in Church and State absolutely depended upon its maintenance. Then let us look at our dockyard management. They are fond of experiments there. Between 1833 and 1847, a period of fifteen years, there were built 207 new ships—that is, about 13 a year. Well, now, perhaps you would think it exaggeration, but it is actual fact, that 143 of these new ships were failures, said to be badly constructed; could not sail properly when they were launched, or when they were rigged; and that forty-four of them never went to sea at all [laughter and indignant cries]. Some that cost perhaps £80,000 in their original construction, after being tried three or four times, and found to be extremely faulty, were then put into dock, to be altered there—cut down, or made longer; at all events, repairs done in them to the extent of doubling the original cost of construction; and then they were found to be so utterly unserviceable, that they were obliged to be broken up altogether, in order that the material might be used in other constructions [repeated cries]. Look at the want of foresight that there is in the management of all this. Here our admiralty come to a conclusion that it will be very proper, very wise, to provide a due number of war steam-frigates. Well, they do so; they build thirty-five iron steam frigates, at the cost of about £60,000 each, and then they think of making the experiment whether these iron steam frigates will serve in case of war; and they find out they will be totally unserviceable, therefore they must all be exchanged for timber-built frigates [laughter]. There are now being converted into steamers thirty-two frigates, and these will be converted into steamers at a greater cost each than that of their original construction [loud cries]. Now I think a great deal of the two millions and a half that we could not account for goes in that way. These experiments are constantly going on; and, in fact, I suppose that whilst work is furnished, and places for the superintendents of work, by the spending of money in that way, so long will Government advocate the continuance of this system—this perfect waste—unless the people of England successfully interfere [loud cheers]. Well, then, I regard the saving to be effected in the navy at two millions; which, added to the army, make four millions and a half, without in the smallest degree touching the efficiency of the service. I will not go into particulars about the ordnance. The cost, in 1851, of the ordnance department was about two millions and a half, including arms, accoutrements, and pay of forces, which cost about a million, and money spent for scientific purposes, carrying on surveys and so on, £250,000. The whole that we can make out as being required for the purposes of the ordnance department is about £1,250,000 a year. A million, at least, therefore, may be saved in this department. Add a saving in the miscellaneous estimates of about £500,000, which is very little, and you have six millions reduction in the expenditure of the country. Now how could we dispose of that? I dare say, if we had a surplus of six millions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find a great many parties who could tell him how they could most substantially benefit the people by doing away with certain obnoxious taxes. Well, these things carried out—and mind, these are only the prevention of waste—you might have a reduction of the duty on tea to 1s. a pound. That would, for the first year, perhaps lose about two millions. You might have a total abolition of the duty on soap, which is upwards of £900,000. The paper duty, the advertisement duty, and the stamps on newspapers, might be entirely abolished [cheers]; and thereby we should have freedom from all taxes and fiscal restrictions upon the circulation of knowledge. Butter, cheese, and other articles, might be imported without a customs duty; and I think that we might consent to lose a million and a half by a much fairer equalisation of the burden of the property and income-tax [cheers]. Respecting that tax, just permit me to say this—I am in favour of direct rather than indirect taxation, as a principle [cheers]. One likes to see what is going out; not that we like to see it going out, but, if it must go, we like to see how and where it goes. One likes, too, that Government should feel that there is some difficulty in collecting the revenue, and therefore be placed under the obligation of consulting to the utmost the real wants of their position. And, on this ground, I prefer greatly direct taxation. It is impossible, perhaps, to obtain the whole revenue in that manner in this country while we are burdened with so large a debt; but it is of the greatest importance that we do not diminish the proportion of direct taxation which we have in relation to the other taxation of the country. Well, then, supposing that we are to have a continuance of the property and income tax, it is absolutely necessary that it should be fairly adjusted to the means of those who pay; that fixed property should not be taxed at the same rate as fleeting property; that that which is, in fact, only in the process of realising itself should not be mulcted just as that is which has realised itself, and must continue; and that a man who is labouring earnestly and assiduously to bring up his family by the use of his brains, or of his hands, or of his skill, should not be called upon to pay in the same proportion as the man who need do nothing but receive the dividends upon the property which he possesses [loud applause]. I think that all income, indeed, is a bad subject for taxation—because necessarily the process required to get at the particulars is of an inquisitorial kind; but rather than that we should have any increase in indirect taxation, any restoration of the impositions that have already been taken away, and the absence of which we have felt a relief—in preference to this, I should desire a continuance of direct taxation in the present proportion, or even in an increased proportion, only seeing that that direct taxation fall fairly and equally upon the people in proportion to their means [applause]. I know not that it will be necessary to go farther into this question. I think not. But there are one or two subjects connected with finance—not exactly of a financial kind, but of a kindred character with finance—to which I would make an allusion—only an allusion. For example, there is a County Expenditure Bill, which is now before Parliament; the efforts which Mr. Milner Gibson has been making for two or three months past in order to introduce the representative principle into the imposition of county taxes and imposts upon the inhabitants of the county and the ratepayers of the county, are highly important and praiseworthy. I think that very much might be gained if that principle were judiciously embodied in legislative provisions. I have not the smallest doubt that in addition to the gradual saving we should have in expenditure for national purposes, we might also have a considerable saving in the expenditure for local purposes [hear, hear]. Then there are our diplomatic establishments and our law courts [hear, hear]. Reform in reference to either of them, if that *reform* were judiciously planned and executed, although it would not relieve us in the way of direct taxation, would relieve the resources of the country to a considerable extent of money which does not pass into the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but still may be said to go out for public purposes, and in consequence of public arrangements [hear, hear]. Here, then, there might be a considerable saving of our purses, if there were but fairness and honesty in the management of our affairs. And however it may appear extravagant at first sight to propose a reduction of taxation of six or seven or eight millions, I feel convinced, that if the servants of the public—the representatives of the public—were only fairly representative of the opinions and feelings of the public, we should save, without in the smallest degree endangering any of our useful institutions, a very much larger sum than perhaps any modest man would like now to mention [laughter]. With regard to all *social* matters, I hold the general principle, that people would rather be left to their own resources than have the constant intermeddling of those who are in authority [applause]. You know, in some of the back streets of London you may see in a dirty, smutty window, an advertisement to this effect, "Young men taken in and done for." Now, we don't want Government to take us in and do for us. We would rather do for ourselves [laughter]. In all that relates to our social duties, and engagements, and responsibilities, we would rather do for ourselves than be done for by Government; for, unhappily, there is the same equivocal meaning attaching to the deed of Government as there is to the word which expresses it; we are "done for" in two senses; the power is taken out of our own hands, and we find ourselves helplessly in the hands of the Government, scarcely for good, generally for evil [applause]. I would lay down this, therefore, as a principle to guide me in reference to most of the social questions of the day—I would far rather exert myself to help people to help themselves, than I would take upon myself—or, rather, upon the Government—the duty of doing for them [loud applause]. Well then, gentlemen, these are the general political opinions which I hold. I may say, that although I have professed them here before you, to many of whom I am necessarily a stranger, these sentiments are not all matters of novelty with me; that I have given expression to them week by week for the course of ten years past; and that I have, more especially in reference to the suffrage question, encountered a great deal of risk, and have made many personal sacrifices in order to give a full and faithful expression of my opinion to the public [applause]. I do not put before you these things as any claim upon you, but I wish strongly to impress upon your minds just this—that although I am unknown, I am not altogether untried [applause]; that I have been at work for the public for at least ten years past; and I appeal to the whole of my public course, the records of which may be found in my paper every week—I appeal to that paper as testifying to the consistency and sincerity with which I have held, and have urged, those opinions [loud applause]. Your committee have done me the honour of asking me to address you. I have now done so. I would state, before I sit down, that I am indifferent as to the result; that although I may desire the honour of representing so sound a constituency as this [hear, hear], I am equally oppressed by a dread of the responsibility connected with it [hear, hear]; and that if the choice were in my own hands of determining this way or that, I should feel considerable difficulty in being able to express my determination—I would just simply cast myself upon you. If I can serve you, or you think I can serve you, it will be my pride as well as my honour to do it. With a view of becoming your member, I would not spend a single farthing [applause]; nor would I engage in the work of going round to canvass your opinions [hear, hear]. I would bind myself by no pledge, save this—that I would do the best I can for the principles I hold, and return the trust into your hands whenever you become dissatisfied with me [loud applause]. I believe that a serious conflict is at hand—that even in this country we shall have to go through a very severe struggle, in order to retain the privileges that we at present enjoy. I think that it needs scarcely the eye of a prophet to foresee, in the distance, European revolutions, probably far more severe in their character, more likely to test the stability of our institutions, than were those of 1848. I hold it to be the duty of all men who are earnestly desirous of political progress to lay aside, as far as they can consistently with the principles they hold, all their minor differences of opinion, and band together [loud applause]. I hold it to be the duty of every constituency—more especially where the liberal portion of that constituency are able, if united, to return a liberal representative—first and foremost, and above all things, to maintain their union; and I would earnestly implore of you not in any way to suppose I should be capable of coming in the midst of you to produce such a division as would result in the return of a borough member not representing you [applause]. I can only say thus much for myself—that if, fairly and honestly interpreted, the expression of your will is that I should have the happiness of being requested to serve you, I should serve you with cheerfulness; but if I had a doubt, even a remote doubt, as to the preponderance of liberal opinion selecting me for a representative of this place, I should decline the honour, even if it were offered to me, and entreat you to look about for some man in whom you could all confide [loud cheers].

The Chairman having invited questions from the auditory, a written one was put into his hand, requesting Mr. Miall's opinion on the currency, and as to the effects of Peel's bill of 1819, to which he briefly replied.

No further questions being forthcoming,

John Bright, Esq., stepped forward, amidst loud cheers, to speak to the meeting. After adverting to the importance of the present occasion, he said he had been but very slightly connected with any of the proceedings which had been preliminary to this meeting; but he had learned, partly from the public papers, and partly from private communications, that there had been certain steps taken, very similar to those which were taken in this borough ten years ago, and which ended in a requisition to their present member. He understood that when Mr. Crawford's resignation letter was received in this town, addressed to Mr. Livsey, a meeting of 30 or 50, who were supposed to represent every shade of opinion amongst the liberal party of the borough was convened; that this meeting deliberated upon the letter, and that it expressed, he had no doubt, the almost unanimous feeling of the liberal electors of the borough, of deep regret at the circumstances which had compelled Mr. Crawford to take the course intimated in the letter. After this, another meeting of the same parties, as nearly as might be, was convened; and the question of finding a successor to Mr. Crawford was discussed; and he (Mr. Bright) learned, very much to his surprise, that some over-partial friends of his at that meeting, had proposed that he should be asked to become a candidate. A meeting of the liberal electors, called by circular, was held; and at that meeting, also, very much to his gratification, he learned a resolution was passed for a requisition calling upon himself to become a candidate [applause]. At the same meeting a committee of at least 30 names was chosen, freely and openly—names of men who might be fairly said to represent any section, however minute, of the liberal party. That committee communicated with him; and he, as in duty bound, forwarded a reply. Mr. Bright then assigned his reasons for not consulting his personal ease in giving up the representation of Manchester for that of Rochdale. After which he proceeded as follows:—

In this borough, for some years past, we have held out a very good example to other constituencies. We have not chosen men because they lived in the town, or on any other ground than the ground of principle, and on our belief that they could render to us and to the country great public service [hear, hear]. Now, to-night we have a gentleman before us who, as he says, though to many here unknown, yet is by no means untried. I believe my first introduction to Mr. Miall was in 1840, when he visited this town, and stayed, I think, for one night at my house. I have been intimately acquainted with him ever since; I have watched, almost from week to week, that which he gave to the public as the impress of his own opinions upon the topics of the day; I have seen him in his labours on various public questions; and I must say that, outside of the walls of Parliament, I do not know a single individual who, during these last ten or eleven years, has given more faithful and consistent and enlightened labour to those great questions and principles which are so much valued by the liberal electors of this borough [cheers]. If sincerity be what you require in a public man—if earnestness be something on which you set a value—if ability to write and to speak be worth anything—why then you must admit that you have these qualifications in the gentleman that has this night been before you [cheers]. It is for us to choose, if we can, a man of our own rank and station in life, whose character is untarnished, whose capacity and intellect are undeniable, whose services are of long continuance, and have borne the severest test, and of whose conduct as representative of our interests, and the nation's interests, we can have no doubt whatever, if he be returned to the House of Commons [cheers]. I must say that, judging from Mr. Miall's writings, and from his speeches, I should say that he is logical as a thinker, able and eloquent as a writer, clear and impressive as a public speaker. Now that is

just the sort of man wanted in the House of Commons [hear, hear, and cheers]. I can promise you that there is no such man who is not listened to. The reason the House of Commons does not listen to so many men is, that they never keep to the question; but I do not think a speech like that we have heard to-night could be made in any assembly without commanding the earnest attention of the audience [applause]. Now, I have no interest in this matter, beyond that which every elector of this borough has. So far as I have ever been able to discover the political opinions of Mr. Miall, I know no man with whom my own sentiments, speaking generally, more entirely coincide; and as an elector of the borough, if I were out of public life, and living here, attending to my business,—I say, with the most perfect honesty, that I know no man, not now in the House of Commons, and I do not know that I know any man in the House of Commons, for whom I could more conscientiously give my vote at an election for this borough, than I could for the gentleman who has addressed you this evening. But while I say this, understand me only to be speaking as one of the thousand electors of the borough. Mr. Bright here entered upon a statement of his views as to the course which it would be best for the electors to take. It was not necessary, he said, that this meeting, however favourably disposed to Mr. Miall, should insist upon it that he should be their candidate; it would be desirable, if his address, following on a character and course like Mr. Miall's, had made a favourable impression, that the meeting should resolve that the committee should be authorized to test the opinions of the electors, to ascertain how far the majority were disposed to invite him to become a candidate [applause].

A resolution to this effect Mr. Bright finally moved; as it was afterwards altered, we give only the ultimate version, which will be found below.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bright's speech, Mr. Miall withdrew from the room, having intimated a desire to that effect to the chairman, so that his presence might not prevent a full expression of opinion.—The Chairman then stated that he should be glad to hear the sentiments of the electors.

Mr. Livsey said he thought the passing of a resolution like the one proposed would, at present, be premature. He had no wish to say anything against Mr. Miall, but if the matter were left over a while there might be other individuals of whose competency they might have an oportunity of judging.

The Chairman said Mr. Livsey was on the committee, and he regretted that he had not attended the meeting.

Mr. Bright said that Mr. Livsey did not think it premature when he proposed to him the honour of being a candidate; and he thought the same remark should apply to Mr. Miall. He, however, did not wish the meeting to pledge itself, but to ask the electors—everybody—what was their opinion; and it was intended to propose that the meeting recommend to the committee appointed at the previous one, to prepare a requisition to Mr. Miall, and, by a careful canvass of the borough, to procure the signatures of as many as might be disposed to sign, with the view of testing the opinions of the constituency. They would thus ascertain how far they were disposed to accept Mr. Miall as a candidate. After a gentleman had addressed so large a number as were then present, and had experienced such a reception, he thought it was quite fair to apply the test proposed, as there were necessarily also a large number of electors absent. If by that means it was found that Mr. Miall was not acceptable, it would then be their duty to look out for a better man.

Mr. Livsey should like them to have a Reformer that would secure unanimity, but he thought they should wait until nearer the time of election; and on that account, although he would not vote against the resolution, he should not hold up his hand in favour of it.

Mr. Gibson did not consider the resolution pledged them to support Mr. Miall if a more suitable person should be brought before them; and, therefore, he would second the motion.

Mr. Whittaker thought, that to meet the views of Mr. Livsey and Mr. Gibson, it would be advisable to allow ten or fourteen days to elapse before the canvass be commenced, so as to give opportunity for communicating with any other gentleman, should there be any who felt inclined to do so. He did not say this because he had any objection to Mr. Miall, for if he had drawn up his own political creed, it would not be nearer his mind than the one they had heard from Mr. Miall [cheers].

The Chairman saw no objection to the lapse of a little time, as it would give gentlemen an opportunity of addressing to Mr. Miall political questions which they might not then think of.

It was suggested that the names of the committee, about forty in number, should be read over. This was done, upon which Mr. Livsey said there was only one member of the Chartist body, and no non-electors, although they were zealous workers in the borough. Mr. Hoyle said that when he moved the list, he understood that a considerable number were Chartists, but if such were not the case, there could be no objection to other names being added. The Chairman said he thought Mr. Livsey was mistaken in supposing there was only one Chartist on the committee, for, said he, I consider myself a Chartist [laughter]. Mr. Livsey: I said member of the Chartist body—you have never paid your subscription [laughter]. Mr. Tweedale said they had not yet given their social soirée to their present member; when that had taken place he should have no objection to support the resolution. Mr. Bright said he had no disposition for the matter to be hurried. He had been in conversation with Mr. Crawford, and he expressed his great satisfaction that such a man as Mr. Miall had been thought of as his successor [cheers]. There need not, therefore, be any feeling of delicacy on that head; and there would doubtless be a great gathering shortly which would show to Mr. Crawford how deep was their regret to part with him. To meet the views of all, the signatures would not be asked for until after the dinner to Mr. Crawford. The following is the resolution as amended:—

That this meeting recommends the committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a requisition to Mr. Miall, and, by a careful canvass of the borough, to procure the signatures of as many of the electors as may be disposed to sign it, with a view to test the opinions of the constituency, and to ascertain how far Mr. Miall would be acceptable to the electors of the borough as a candidate at the next election; and the committee are requested not to ask for signatures to the requisition until after the intended visit of Mr. Crawford.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and Mr. Miall, and the meeting separated, it being about a quarter-past ten o'clock.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

Foreign Copyright in England.—Boosey v. Jeffrey.—The important question whether a foreigner resident abroad can acquire copyright in this country in a work composed by him in another, but first published here, came before the Court of Exchequer Chamber, yesterday week, and was decided by Lord Campbell in the affirmative. The facts out of which the question arose were as follows:—The well-known opera of "La Sonnambula" was composed by Bellini, at Milan, in February 1831; and in the forms required by the law of Milan, assigned to Signor Riccordi, a Milanese; in June of the same year, Riccordi came over to this country, and assigned the copyright to Boosey, the plaintiff. The opera having been so assigned, was published by Boosey in London on the 10th of the same month, it never having been before published either in this or any other country. The action was brought by the plaintiff Boosey against the defendant Jeffrey for "pirating and using" a cavatina from this celebrated work. Whether upon proofs of the above facts he could maintain such action was the formal question for the Court to decide; and this question mainly turned on the decision of the point whether Bellini or his assignee, under the circumstances, acquired a copyright in the "Sonnambula" in this country, by causing that work to be first published here. In a case involving a precisely similar state of facts, and in which the action was brought by the same plaintiff, though not against the same defendant—the case of "Boosey v. Purday"—the Court of Exchequer had come to the decision, that no copyright was acquired by a foreign composer resident abroad as a consequence of a first publication in this country. In arriving at this decision, the Court of Exchequer proceeded upon the construction they put upon the language of the Original Copyright Act, 8 Anne, c. 19, s. 54, and gave the substance of their judgment in the following terms:—

The object of the Legislature clearly is not to encourage the importation of foreign books, and their first publication in England as a benefit to this country; but to promote the cultivation of the intellect of its own subjects; and, as the act of Anne expressly states, "to encourage learned men to compose and write useful books," by giving them as a reward the monopoly of their works for a certain period, dating from their first publication. We, therefore, hold that a foreigner by sending to and first publishing his works in Great Britain acquires no copyright.

Lord Campbell's judgment, reversing that of the Court of Exchequer, went upon a far broader view of the intentions of the Legislature and the interests of literature. After adverting to the decision of the Court of Exchequer, his lordship proceeded as follows:—

The statute 8 Anne, c. 19, is for the encouragement of learning, by vesting the right in printed books in the authors thereof. Assuming that the Legislature intended this necessarily for the encouragement of learning in Great Britain, might it not be for the encouragement of learning that foreigners should be induced to send their works here to be first published? If Rapin and De Lolme had written their valuable works on our constitution on the continent, without visiting this country, instead of first publishing them, as they had done, in England, was it to be contended that they would thereby have been debarred from assigning their property in these works to an Englishman? The real question was, whether a foreigner, by sending his work to a publisher here, could acquire a copyright in it? Upon that question depended his right to assign to another. It was admitted, that if a foreigner composed his work here he might acquire a copyright in it; and the learned counsel for the defendant would not deny, that if a foreigner, while living here for a temporary purpose, wrote a poem, he might publish it and acquire a copyright in it here. If he had composed it in his own country, and brought it over in his memory and produced it here for the first time, or if he had written out a book in manuscript, would it have made any difference as to his rights? Could his personal appearance within our realm be essential to his rights as an author, if he did that by an agent which it was not disputed he might do in his own proper person?"

Upon a review of the whole case, Lord Campbell said the Court were of opinion that the direction of the learned judge was wrong, and that he ought to have directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff on both issues. There must, therefore, be a *venire de novo*.

Loan Societies.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, an indictment was brought against two persons, Charles Cecil and James Seggie, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the trustees of a loan society. Cecil was the treasurer, and Seggie the secretary, of the "City Good Intent Loan Society;" a society consisting of about twelve members, by whom various sums of money were advanced from time to time to a common fund, out of which small loans were made at interest to various borrowers. The defendant Cecil having come to some property, and resigned his office of treasurer, it was discovered that the affairs of the society were in a bad state, and the investigation which ensued led to disclosures of gross fraud. Cecil, by his attorney, had offered to go into the account, and to make up any deficiencies which might have been occasioned by him, but this offer did not appear to have been accepted. Mr. Justice Erle, in summing up the case to the jury, expressed his own opinion that there was scarcely any evidence to connect Cecil with the fraud; and the jury pronounced him not guilty—which, the indictment being for a conspiracy, which cannot be committed by a single individual, amounted to a verdict of not guilty as regarded both defendants.

An Unfortunate Mother.—At Marlborough-street Police-court, a boy about 12 years old, of sharp and daring appearance, was charged with robbing his mother. The latter said it was with difficulty she could make out a living with her husband's assistance. On returning from work on the previous day, she found her home stripped of the few articles that were portable. She soon found out it was the work of her son, and she caused him to be apprehended. The boy had for the last three years been a thief, getting from bad to worse. He had been imprisoned over and over again, but the moment he was set at large, he was found pilfering. Mr. Hardwick asked if his father had corrected him with due severity? The mother said "the boy had been beaten, flogged, kept in, padlocked to the bedstead, but all to no purpose." Mr. Hardwick said it was perfectly useless to send such a character to prison again. There ought to be some institution in which he, and such as he, for the class was a large one, could be kept for some years, and compelled to adopt industrious and honest habits. A short imprisonment, if anything, added to the evil it was intended to correct. Having, however, no alternative, he should send the boy to prison for a short period, and order him to be whipped.

Plucking Poultry Alive.—A man named Malpas, in the employ of a Newgate-market salesman, was summoned before the City Police Committee, by a constable, for plucking fowls alive—which horrible practice was said to give the birds some additional weight. The man and his employer asserted that the birds' necks had first been twisted; but Aldermen Challis and Wilson considered the charges proved, and inflicted a fine of 20s. and costs.

A New "Lark."—A fashionably-dressed young man, who gave his name as James Crawford, was charged at Southwark Police-court with removing the signal-lamps from a train on the Epsom and Croydon railway, on Friday night. The lamps were taken from behind, and the train came up at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with another not far behind. The danger was increased by the crowded state of the train in consequence of the races. The prisoner's only excuse was that he had done it in a drunken lark. The magistrate observed that, had it not been for the vigilance of the officials, the sacrifice of human life might have been awful. The case was of such consequence that he would not deal with it; but should commit the prisoner to the sessions for trial, under the General Railway Act, which renders him liable to two years' imprisonment on conviction.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their children, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne on Thursday, and returned on Monday.

Amidst the numerous fashionable assemblies chronicled in the *Morning Post*, a novel locality is now included. The pleasurable excitement occasioned by the announcement of her Majesty's costume ball, for the 13th of June, "develops itself" in a strong muster of the *élite* of the aristocracy in the library, reading-room, and print-room, of the British Museum, much to the astonishment of the officials and ordinary denizens of that learned locality. For the last three or four days, the Viscountess Canning, Lady Seymour, the Countess of Waldegrave, Miss Coutts, and a crowd of the fair members of the aristocracy, have been busily engaged turning over the various collections of engravings of costumes having reference to the period of the Restoration. Several very interesting and highly valuable illustrated works, bearing on this subject, are now placed on the tables by order of the authorities, in readiness for the inspection of their fair and noble visitors.

Among the notable names in the obituary of the week are those of Viscount Strathallan, who died on Wednesday week, at Strathallan Castle, Perthshire, in his 85th year; Colonel Cadogan, brother to Earl Cadogan, at Pau, in the department of the Pyrenees, on the 14th instant, in his 62nd year; and Mr. Charles Mott, auditor for the South Lancashire poor-law district, at Manchester, on Monday, the 19th.

The Catastrophe in Gracechurch-street.—The city coroner has held an inquest on the bodies of the five unfortunate men who met their deaths by the falling in of a house. After a careful investigation of all the circumstances, aided by professional opinion, the jury returned a verdict inculpating no one, and voted £5 to the subscription for the relief of the distressed survivors; which has altogether amounted to a considerable sum.

The subscriptions for the Roman Catholic University amount to £19,000. Collectors are to be sent to England, France, Belgium, America, and other countries, to solicit for contributions towards the meditated university.

LITERATURE.

BOOKS ON THE EXHIBITION.

Gilbert's Visitor's Guide to London. With a Map London: James Gilbert.

There is a right conception of what a *guide* should be, shown in this manual. It is of a simply *practical* character, and aims to give information on all matters necessary to the stranger in a simple and condensed form. But it is impossible for the well-read and well-walked Londoner to give it with confidence to his country cousins, or to put on it the stamp of even meagre approbation. It is very imperfect in many respects; and even where it affects to give complete details, we have found them quite inaccurate. Much more care and intelligence were necessary to the compilation of a guide-book for the far-coming multitudes who will attend the World's Fair.

Adams's Pocket London Guide Book. By E. L. Blanchard. London: W. J. Adams.

This is an everyway excellent companion to the stranger who would thread the many streets of the great Babylon, so as to see not only the prominent and common sights, but also the innumerable places and objects rendered interesting by history and association, which lie unobtrusively aside his path. Mr. Blanchard happily unites the practical and literary qualities needful to success in the production of an intelligent and agreeable guide; and has been as scrupulously accurate and attentive in the collection and condensation of his facts as could be desired. He adopts a novel plan for his work:—presenting us, first, with London as it was,—and then introducing us to London as it is; throughout these chapters grouping the most important and interesting general facts in the history of the growth, progress, and present condition of the metropolis. He then portions out the great city and its suburbs into five divisions, again subdivided into districts; thus furnishing the visitor with a route-book, into which is introduced everything of moment, historical, critical, and topographical. The charm of the work is the pleasant literary talk with which the author clothes the generally formal details of the guide-book—by which he aids his readers to become well informed on many matters of a good deal of value, but not often offered to the mere sight-seer. Strictly does the author adhere to his purpose of giving a knowledge of London, historically and actually; and, although he adds an appendix of churches, chapels, banks, public offices, &c., he leaves the detail of hotels, travelling arrangements, the amusements of the year, and other affairs that are subjected to constant change, to the monthly guides which the railway system has now familiarised us with.

Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love. By T. Gerald Massey, Working-man. London: Watson.

We cannot pass by without remark these verses of one who writes himself "Working-man;" they form a noticable little book. Much of its contents is certainly not poetry—but the author has poetry in him. Some of the sentiments are wanting in truth—but there is evident truth in the *man*. He has a religious spirit, and religious faith—but we would earnestly say to him, Look not for a gospel for the toilers and oppressed alone, but also for the self-degraded and sinful;—claim not Christianity as the charter of the one class, while neglecting it as the remedy for the other; the "freedom" it gives, the "love" it breathes, are other, purer, vaster than these "voices" invoke, or these "lyrics" celebrate. The author has no mercy on "kings" and "priests." Under the latter term he includes, perhaps, more than we should; and if in resisting "priestism," he be found striving sometimes against religion itself, we may mourn that the scorn and indignation which are parents of that antagonism, have not been unprovoked nor undeserved.

Mr. Massey has been *toned* by the verses of some of our well-known people's poets; but he always preserves self-reliance and sincerity; and however much he may be deficient in maturity of thought, and art in expression, he is free from both false pretence and ignorant dulness. From amongst poems of greater and of very inferior merit, we select the following pleasing stanzas:—

THERE'S NO DEARTH OF KINDNESS.

"There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers!
Outward, we are spurning—
Trampling one another!
While we are inly yearning
With the name of "Brother!'

"There's no dearth of kindness,
Or love among mankind,
But in darkling loneless,
Hooded hearts grow blind!
Full of kindness tingling,
Soul is shut from soul,
When they might be mingling
In one kindred whole!

"There's no dearth of kindness—
Though it be unspoken,
From the heart it buildeth
Rainbow-smiles in token—
That there be none so lowly,
But have some angel-touch;
Yet nursing loves unholy,
We live for self too much.

"There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours,
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers:
And, if men will hanker
Ever for golden dust,
Kingliest hearts will canker,
Brightest spirits rust.

"As the wild rose bloweth—
As runs the happy river—
Kindness freely floweth
In the heart for ever:
And 'tis God's best giving—
Falling from above;
Life were not worth living,
Were it not for love!"

Logic for the Million: A Familiar Exposition of the Art of Reasoning. By A Fellow of the Royal Society. London: Longman and Co.

Here is a work to which we feel inclined to give a cordial welcome, as well for what it promises, as what it performs. When we consider how little the *art of reasoning* is understood or practised, how exceedingly illogical is the ordinary spoken intercourse of the community at large—not to mention the want of method prevalent at debating clubs and discussion classes—we can do no other than commend any well-directed endeavour towards supplying the deficiency. In the present case—to quote the author's own words—no one is to commence the reading of his book "under the impression that he is about to engage in an exercise that is dry, toilsome, or difficult. He will not find it so. Here are no intricate theories in which the reader may become bewildered—no knotty questions by which he may be embarrassed—no hard words which he cannot understand—no ill-natured censure of preceding writers to awaken his resentment—and no gloomy reflections to render him either sulky or morose."

With such promise as this, almost anyone may find both profit and pleasure in the study of the five sections into which the work is divided. The F.R.S. takes pains at the outset to explain the difference between the *science* and the *art* of reasoning, and observes—"We meddle not with the science. We profess not to analyze any of the powers of the mind, nor to lay down any new rules for the conduct of reasoning. We shall attempt only to describe those rules that are already known, and to apply them correctly." In pursuance of this aim, he avails himself of the most familiar and often lively illustrations, and from the outset conveys a distinct idea of what logic really is, and what it is not. A little studious attention to the work under consideration, will initiate the reader, by examples rather than principles, into the knowledge of subjects and their attributes, wholes and parts, genera and species, causes and effects, analogies, comparisons, syllogisms, dilemmas and trilemmas, and their applications to the various branches of knowledge essential to education, and to "the ordinary affairs of life." Not a few among our readers will learn with a feeling of surprise, that there is a Logic of *dress*, of *marriage*, of *age*, of *diet*, of *domestic consultation*, of *social intercourse*, and logic for *children* and for *servants*. We think the author might have dwelt more at length on this part of his work, for popular practice is somewhat lax on the subjects indicated. His examples are well selected, and comprise passages of Scripture, quotations from many of our standard writers, and sprightly instances from Æsop, Sam Slick, Mrs. Caudle's Lectures, &c., all of them to the purpose.

GLEANINGS.

Lord Stanley, it is understood, is now fully prepared to take the reins of office.—*Liverpool Albion.*

There is a cab-driver in London who once held a commission in the army, and had property to the extent of £1,600,000.

The subscriptions for the free public library at Manchester amount to £8,875 6s. 5d.

M. Kossuth has addressed a protest to the Sublime Porte, against the forcible detention of himself and other Hungarian refugees at Kutaiah.

Prince Albert has contributed the sum of £25 in aid of the subscription intended as a provision for the declining years of Mrs. Ward, the daughter of Lord Nelson.

The Great Exhibition has produced a large increase in the sums for which the metropolitan turnpikes are let.

An Irish Roman Catholic lady recently entered a convent with a sum of money exceeding £100,000, left by her father. The money has been laid out as an income for the use of the Sisters of Charity, to be employed in relieving the sick poor, and widows and orphans.

A Scotch paper relates that a piece of bottle-glass, measuring about a fourth of an inch in length, and an eighth of an inch in breadth, was lately found in a duck's egg at Letham, Fife.

A few days ago, a singular birds' nest was discovered in an apple-tree at Styrrup, made of three ladies' collars, which had been missed from an adjoining hedge five weeks previous.

One of the principal coachmakers in Paris has received an order from the Egyptian Government to build fifty diligence omnibuses, for the conveyance of passengers across the desert.

It is said that a new office of "Superintendent of Railways and Rural Mails"—or some such name—is about to be made, and that a brother of Mr. Rowland Hill is intended for it, at a salary of about £800 a year.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at a village about twelve miles from Bristol, on Saturday week last, which was visited by a heavy shower of snails. They might have been gathered up by bushels.

It is stated that a greater quantity of potatoes, in proportion to the population, is now sown in the west of Ireland than ever before.

A novel importation had been made into San Francisco, the steam-ship "Ohio" having brought to that port upwards of 100 *cats*. They cost at the port of embarkation about 50c. per head, and sold at San Francisco for 10 dols. to 20 dols each!

Mr. H. N. Folsom, of Doakville, advertises in the *Fort Smith Herald*, a reward of 200 dollars for the recovery of a slave, and says, "If he cannot be taken alive, he will pay a reward of *twenty-five dollars for his scalp*." The *New York Tribune* says, "Wouldn't the U. S. Government do well to pay for *scalps*, and send out its hunters to tomahawk as well as catch slaves? It might help to save the Union."

In a letter recently received in Truro, the writer, who emigrated last spring from the parish of Veryan, says, in a postscript:—"I see Emily Sandford, and supply young Rush with milk daily. She is married to a German called Headlow."

A Wife's Revenge.—Lady Lytton (wife of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton) has brought out a new novel, "Miriam Sedley;" and there is very little mistake as to her meaning when she says:—"The greatest monster I ever heard of was one who to the world passed for a paragon, because he spent his life in servilely flattering a rich and vicious old mother, who had an unentailed estate, till he won the prize; and, to continue this charming farce of filial affection (for he was fond of theatricals), he told eulogistic lies in marble of her after she had gone to her fearful account." This is about the most savage outpouring of a "wounded spirit" that we ever remember to have met with.—*Church and State Gazette.*

BIRTH.

May 19, at Odiham, Hants, the wife of Mr. George Lee, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 21, at Castle-street Chapel, Reading, by the Rev. S. Curwen, Mr. Thomas T. Curwen, of Clapton, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. Brown, Esq., of Camden-house, Reading.

May 22, at Sydenham, by the Rev. C. English, James, third son of R. Charles, Esq., of Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, to Julia Forrester, eldest daughter of S. Flockton, Esq., of Forest-hill, Kent.

May 22, at Bethany Baptist Chapel, Pembroke Dock, by the Rev. H. I. Morgan, minister of the place, Mr. John Lewis, shoemaker, to Miss Maria Rees, milliner; both of Pembroke Dock.

May 22, at the Friar-lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. S. Wigg, Mr. B. R. Wathen, eldest son of the Rev. W. Wathen, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Scott, Esq., High-street, Leicester.

May 27, at the Independent Chapel, Foulmire, by the Rev. G. H. Hobbs, Mr. Joseph Bedells, of Leicester, to Mary, daughter of Mr. C. Rickard, of Foulmire.

DEATHS.

May 6, at the residence of his parent, Liphook, Hants, aged 23, Mr. John Chalcraft.

May 19, at Winchester, aged 91, Thomas Deane, Esq.

May 20, at her seat in Surrey, in her 83rd year, the Dowager Lady Arden.

May 23, aged 14 months, Norah Mary, only child of Lord and Lady Naas.

May 26, aged 68, the Rev. John White, formerly of Mordenhall, Surrey, and lately of Stanstead, Essex.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the remarkable panic in the Share Market, the Funded Securities have been improving every day during the past week. The total amount of advance has been but small—little more than ¾ per cent.—but the market is very firm, and in a fair way for improvement. The auspicious change in the weather, and the usual purchases to secure the July dividends, are assigned as the principal causes of the present rise.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	97⅛ ⅛	97⅛ ¼	97⅛ ⅛	97⅛ ⅛	96⅞	97⅛
Cons. for Acct.	97⅛ ¼	97⅛ ⅛	97⅛ ⅛	97⅛ ⅛	96⅞	96
3 per Ct. Red.	96⅝ ⅝	96⅝ ⅝	96⅝ ⅝	96⅝ ⅞	97⅛	97⅛
New 3½ per Ct. Annuities...	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	97⅛ ⅜	98⅛ ⅛	93⅛	98⅛
India Stock ..	260¼ 59	259	260¼	259 61	—	259
Bank Stock ..	211 10	210 ¼	210¾ 11	—	211	211
Exchq. Bills..	43 pm.	44 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	45 pm.	42 pm.
India Bonds ..	51 pm.	53 pm.	49 pm.	—	49 pm.	53 pm.
Long Annuit. .	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7⅜

Comparatively little business has been done in the Foreign Market. Mexican is dull, but at rates which, six months ago, would have found hosts of purchasers, so that there is not much cause for complaint. Spanish is firm, and Peruvian has improved. The following are the prices:—Brazilian New Bonds, 1829 and 1839, 87; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 35⅛; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent. 82½ 3; Do. Deferred, 38½; Portuguese Bonds, Four per Cent., 32 4; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 101; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent., Div. from Nov., 1840, 20⅜; Ditto, Three per Cent., 40⅛ 40; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59⅜.

The Share Market has been in a very disheartening state. On Wednesday last, a decided panic took place, and for some time it was impossible to sell shares at any price. People would not buy them, and no business was done. On Thursday, symptoms of a favourable reaction were visible, and

on Friday an improvement of 3 per cent. took place. Another advance of one per cent. occurred on Saturday, and yesterday and to-day a brisk business has been done at much improved quotations. The Bears, therefore, may be considered to have been successful in working up the panic, and will, doubtless, reap a "golden" harvest for their wretched labours. The following are to-day's prices:—Aberdeen, 12¾ 14; Eastern Counties, 6¾ 7; Great Northern, 18¾ ¼; Great Western, 83¾ 4¼; Ditto, New £17, 13¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 58½; London and North Western, 124¼ ¼ 3/8; Ditto, New Quarters, 21; London and South Western, 85 4¾; Midland, 57 6¼ ⅜ ½; Ditto, £50, 19½; North British, 8¼ ⅓; North Stafford, 10⅜; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 16; South Eastern, 24¾ 5 4⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 20¾ ⅝; York and North Midland, 23⅞ ⅜; East Indian, 15⅜; Northern of France, 14⅜.

Business in the provinces is improving.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, showing the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case we take the rate of interest last declared as the basis of our calculation:—

			£	s.	d
Three per Cent. Consols, average price	98	yield per cent.	3	1	2¼
Three per Cent. Reduced	97¾	,,	3	1	8¼
New Three-and-a-Qr. per Cents.	98¼	,,	3	5	1½
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum)	210	,,	3	11	5
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum)	260	,,	4	0	9½
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day)	42s. pm.	,,	2	4	8
Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	84	,,	4	15	2½
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum)	58	,,	3	8	11½
London and South Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)	85	,,	4	14	1½
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum)	124	,,	4	8	8½
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)	56¼	,,	4	8	10
South Eastern* Stock (dividend 10s. per £80 share, equal to £3 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum)	24¾	,,	4	0	9½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	97¼	Brazil	88
Do. Account	98	Equador	3¼
3 per Cent. Reduced	97⅛	Dutch 4 per cent	90
3¼ New	97⅝	French 3 per cent.	58
Long Annuities	7⅛	Granada	17½
Bank Stock	211	Mexican 5pr.ct.new	35½
India Stock	259	Portuguese	82½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	113½
June	42 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	20¼
India Bonds	53 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	40
		Ditto Passive	5¼

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,705,095	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,671,790
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£26,705,095		£26,705,095

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,590,988
Rest	3,139,966	Other Securities	11,887,695
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,017,417	Notes	7,579,520
Other Deposits	8,921,477	Gold and Silver Coin	651,325
Seven-day and other Bills	1,077,668		
	£33,709,528		£33,709,528

Dated the 22nd day of May, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Ebenezer Chapel, Bartlett's-passage, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BAGG, THOMAS, Aston, Warwickshire, publican.

BANKRUPTS.

HUCKS, JAMES, Mill Pond-bridge, Rotherhithe, cooper, June 3, July 1: solicitors, Messrs. Borradaile and Dimsdale, King's Arm's-yard, Moorgate-street.

BAVIN, JOHN, Wisbeach, draper, May 31, July 12: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

JONES, SHADRACH EDWARD ROBERT, Wrockwardine, Shropshire, apothecary, June 3, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

MACHIN, GEORGE, Dudley, spade manufacturer, June 5, July 3: solicitors, Messrs. Dingnam and Hemmant, Walsall.

WILKINSON, JOHN, Nottingham, brace manufacturer, June 13, July 11: solicitors, Messrs. Shilton and Son, Nottingham.

REILLY, EDMUND WILLIAM, Bath, livery stablekeeper, June 6, July 7: solicitor, Mr. Hellings, Bath.

TAUNTON, WILLIAM GEORGE HENRY, Liverpool, civil engineer, July 5, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Holt and Rowe, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

WANLESS, W., Edinburgh, grocer, May 26, June 19.

DIVIDENDS.

J. B. Burnell, Moorgate-street and Coleman-street, china dealer, first div. of 3s. 9d.; on Saturday, May 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—C. G. Jones, Elizabeth-street, Hans-place, licensed victualler, first div. of 4s. 1d.; on Saturday, May 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—G. J. Sharp, Duke-street, Tooley-street, tailor, second div. of 3½d.; on Saturday, May 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—S. Keen and W. Langford, John-street, Pentonville, brewers, first div. of 1s. 5d., on new proofs; on Saturday, May 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—H. E. Tuck, New Cavendish-street, milliner, second div. of 5d.; on Saturday, May 24, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. H. Clegg, Boyton, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 1s. 9d.; on Tuesday, May 27, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.

Tuesday, May 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Central Catholic and Apostolic Church, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

ELLIS, RICHARD, Richmond-street, Soho, carpenter, May 15.

JACKSON, RICHARD, Selby, Yorkshire, tanner, May 24.

BANKRUPTS.

BURBERRY, DAVID, Newdigate, Surrey, wood dealer, June 10, July 10: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., Bedford-row.

CHAPLIN, CHARLES, Sudbury, Suffolk, printer, June 4, July 1: solicitors, Messrs. Thorndike and Smith, Staple-inn.

CORB, JAMES, Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper, June 6, 26: solicitors, Messrs. Blackhurst and Son, Cannon-street Preston.

CRAIG, ROBERT, Brynmawr, Brecconshire, draper, June 11, July 9: solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

GRANVILLE, WALTER LONG SOZZI, Red Lion-square, agricultural implement maker, June 10, July 8: solicitor, Mr. Tripp, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

MOORE, RICHARD, Sun Tavern-fields, St. George's-in-the-East, and Ashchurch-villas, Hammersmith, commission agent, June 10, July 8: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry.

ROUBARD, FREDERICK, Croydon, Surrey, schoolmaster, June 5, July 11: solicitors, Messrs. Lowless and Nelson, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street,

WATSON, WILLIAM, Salisbury-court, City, licensed victualler, June 5, July 11: solicitor, Mr. Holt, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, Beauley, Inverness-shire, grocer, June 2 and 30.

GOW, JOHN, Edinburgh, grain merchant, June 5, July 4.

HILL, JOHN, Glasgow, metal broker, June 2 and 23.

LEITCH, WILLIAM, Crieff, writer, June 2 and 24.

LUTTER, WILLIAM, Glasgow, musical instrument maker, June 2 and 18.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, tailor, May 30, June 20.

DIVIDENDS.

John Bryant Ryder, Durant, Stogursey, Somersetshire, grocer, div. of 4s.; any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—Robert Godsmark, jun., Crosby-row, Walworth road, grocer, 1st div. of 9½d.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Alfred Moore, South wharf and South-wharf-road, Paddington, stone merchant, 1st div. of 3s. 4d.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Orchard, West Smithfield, City, and Hornsey, rick tent manufacturer, 1st div. of 8d.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—John Burgoyne Pillin and George Alfred Pillin, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, sword cutlers, 1s. div. of 1s.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—William Miller Robertson, Fleet street, City, auctioneer, first div. of 11s. 2d.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Thomas Sneesum, Rupert-street, Coventry-st., builder, first div. of 1d.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Henry Southgate, Fleet-street, City, auctioneer, first div. of 7s. 4d.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Henry Southgate and William Miller Robertson, Fleet-street, City, auctioneers, first div. of 1s.; May 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street

MARKETS.

ARK LANE, MONDAY, May 26.

The quantity of Wheat offering this morning from the neighbouring counties was small, yet it went off slowly at last Monday's prices. In foreign Wheat little done, though prices were unaltered. Flour scarcely maintained previous rates, and the demand was very limited. Barley, for grinding, fully as dear. Fine Malt was more inquired after, and 1s. to 2s. dearer. Beans 1s. higher, being scarce, and Peas quite as dear. The arrival of Oats coastwise during the past week was only moderate, and we had a steady demand to-day for consumption at an advance of 6d. per cwt. on last Monday's quotations. Linseed Cakes unaltered. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.	s.	s.	FOREIGN.	s.	s.
Wheat—			Wheat—		
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	38	41	Dantzig	40	45
Ditto White	38	42	Anhalt and Marks	35	39
Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	34	37	Ditto White	36	41
Northumber. and Scotch, White	34	38	Pomeranian red	36	41
Ditto Red	34	36	Rostock	42	43
Lincoln and Somerset., Red	—	—	Danish and Friesland	32	34
Ditto White	—	—	Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga	33	36
Rye	22	24	Polish Odessa	32	37
Barley	19	23	Marianopoli & Berdianski	34	36
Scotch	20	28	Taganrog	32	34
Angus	—	—	Brabant and French	33	36
Malt, Ordinary	—	—	Ditto White	38	41
Pale	46	51	Salonica	32	34
Peas, Grey	24	26	Egyptian	25	28
Maple	28	30	Rye	20	22
White	23	24	Barley—		
Boilers	25	26	Wismar & Rostock	20	22
Beans, Large	24	26	Danish	20	23
Ticks	25	27	Saal	22	23
Harrow	24	27	East Friesland	18	19
Pigeon	27	29	Egyptian	17	18
Oats—			Danube	17	18
Line. & York. feed	17	19	Peas, White	23	24
Do. Poland & Pot.	18	20	Boilers	25	26
Berwick & Scotch	20	22	Beans, Horse	21	24
Scotch feed	19	21	Pigeon	24	28
Irish feed and black	15	17	Egyptian	22	23
Ditto Potato	18	20	Oats—		
Linseed, sowing	50	54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk.	15	17
Rapeseed, Essex, new	£23 to £26 per last		Do. thick and brew	18	20
Carraway Seed, Essex, new	26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish	17	18
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton			Flour—		
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s. per 1,000			U. S., per 196 lbs	16	21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.			Hamburg	19	20
Ship	26	28	Dantzig and Stettin	20	21
Town	35	37	French, per 280 lbs.	23	28

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MAY 17.

	s.	d.
Wheat	38	2
Barley	24	2
Oats	18	11
Rye	25	9
Beans	28	10
Peas	27	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

	s.	d.
Wheat	38	10
Barley	24	3
Oats	18	1
Rye	24	7
Beans	27	5
Peas	25	10

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.
Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 19.

The show of Foreign stock in to-day's market was very moderate; but that of Beasts from our own grazing districts was reasonably good as to number, and of full average quality. Notwithstanding that the Beef trade, arising from an increased attendance of buyers, was steady, no improvement took place in the quotations. The extreme value of the best Scots was 3s. 6d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was with difficulty effected. Although the supply of Sheep was larger than that exhibited on Monday last, that description of stock moved off steadily, at unaltered currencies. The best Downs realized 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. For Lambs, the demand was by no means active. In their value we have little or no change to report—the highest figure being 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight 396 came fresh to hand. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly, at last week's prices. We had scarcely any inquiry for Pigs, the value of which was almost nominal.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 4d.	to 3s. 6d.	Veal	3s. 0d.	to 4s.	0d.
Mutton	2 10	.. 3 8	Pork	3 8	.. 3	8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	1,012	9,630	209	250
Monday	3,835	27,070	247	490

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, May 26.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 2d.	to 2s. 4d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d.	to 3s.	10d.
Middling do	2 6	.. 2 8	Mid. ditto	3 0	.. 3	4
Prime large	2 10	.. 3 0	Prime ditto	3 4	.. 3	8
Prime small	3 0	.. 3 2	Veal	3 0	.. 3	10
Large Pork	2 6	.. 3 4	Small Pork	3 6	.. 3	8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Our markets continue dull. The business doing is only trifling. Irish Butter has further declined 2s. to 3s.; foreign also is 2s. to 3s. lower. There is rather more demand for Bacon, but still there is no activity in the market. Bale middles are in poor request, and there is no inquiry for tierces. Hams do not improve. Lard is unchanged.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, May 26.—We have anything but a lively trade, at still declining prices. The supply of fresh Butter being much beyond the demand, a deal of this article has to be sold at prices below our lowest quotation. Dorset, fine weekly, 76s. to 80s. per cwt.; do., middling and Devon, 66s. to 74s.; Fresh, 7s. to 10s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Nothing of interest transpired in Cloverseed, and quotations cannot be depended on at present. Canaryseed was in improved request, and prices had rather an upward tendency. In other articles no change occurred.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) ..... sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) ..... £8 10s. to £10 0s.
Cow Grass [nominal] ..... £— to £—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) .... new £20 to £27 ..... old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white .... 6s. 0d. to 8s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..... 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new ..... 42s. to 43s. fine 44s. to 45s.
Tares, Winter, per bush ..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Spring, nominal
Carraway (per cwt.) ..... new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed ..... red, 40s. to 48s.; fine, 50s. to 55s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt ..... 35s. to 55s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt ..... 36s. to 56s.
Linseed (per qr.) ..... Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) ..... £6 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) ..... £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 32s. to 33s.; Do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) ..... small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 26.—We continue to have a steady, though by no means active, inquiry for Hops of colour and quality at about the quotations of this day week.

Mid and East Kent	80s. to 140s.
Weald of Kent	70s. to 84s.
Sussex Pockets	60s. to 80s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, May 24.—Hothouse Grapes are plentiful and cheap, and the solid fruit applies to Strawberries. Pine-apples are more abundant. Dessert Apples chiefly consist of American Newtown Pippins. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Nuts remain nearly the same as last week. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant and good. Large supplies of Asparagus, young Carrots, French Beans, and Green Peas have been received during the week from France, Cucumbers from Holland, and considerable quantities of Potatoes and Asparagus from Cornwall, as well as some good Gooseberries. New Potatoes may be obtained at from 2d. to 4d. per pound; old kinds realize better prices. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 3d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Mignonette, Double Primroses, Stephanotis floribunda, Cinerarias, Moss and Provins Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, May 26.

Notwithstanding that the amount of business doing since Monday last has been small, no material change can be taken place in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s. 6d., and the figure for the last three months is called 38s. 3d. per cwt. Town Tallow 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough Fat, 2s. per 8lbs. The imports last week—2,640 casks—were wholly colonial.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	7,961	7,717	24,760	24,611	36,848
Price of Y. C.	49s. 3d. to 49s. 6d.	45s. 0d. to 45s. 9d.	38s. 9d. to 39s. 0d.	36s. 9d. to 37s 0d.	37s. 6d. to —s. 0d.
Delivery last week	925	870	1,113	1,147	766
Do. from 1st June	78,892	97,883	96,560	93,305	89,943
Arrived last week	169	935	1,743	1,376	2,640
Do. from 1st June	70,228	92,501	113,787	92,445	101,272
Price of Town	50s. 0d.	48s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	38s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, May 26.—The imports of Wool into London last week amounted to 18,084 bales; of which 9,507 were from Port Phillip, 2,723 from Sydney, 3,604 from South Australia, 1,872 from Van Diemen's Land, and the rest from the Cape of Good Hope. The public sales have been progressing daily with much steadiness, and nearly every bale of colonial offered has found buyers. Some of the foreign has been withdrawn. The attendance of buyers continues good.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—Scotch.—There is no alteration in our Scotch Wool market. Laid Highland is only in moderate demand at late rates. White is more inquired for, and markets well cleared. In Crossed and Cheviots there is no improvement to notice.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9	0	to	10	0
White Highland do.	11	0		13	0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed	10	9		12	0
Do., do., washed	11	0		13	0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed	11	0		14	0
Do. do., washed	14	0		17	9
White Cheviot do. do.	22	0		26	0

Import for the week ..... 20 bags.
Previously this year ..... 632 bags.

Foreign.—The public sales in London having gone off well

has given a better tone to our market, and some of the late imports have met a ready sale at full prices.

Imports for the week..... 940 bales.
Previously this year..... 35,108 bales.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 32s. 1d. to —s.0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 34s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm £86 to £—, bagged £84; South Sea, £29 to £—; Seal, pale, £33 0s. to £33 0s.; do. coloured, £30; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

HIDES, Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1¾d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2¼d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 2¾d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2¾d. to 2¾d.; ditto, 88lb to 96lb., 2¾d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3¼d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4¼d. to 4¼d.; Calf-skins, each, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, May 24.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	60s. to 68s.	63s. to 87s.	60s. to 86s.
Clover Hay	65s. 90s.	65s. 90s.	65s. 90s.
Straw.....	21s. 30s.	22s. 31s.	21s. 30s.

METALS, London, May 23.

	£ s. d. per ton.
English Iron, *a*	
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 0 0 5 10 0
Nail rods	6 2 6 6 15 0
Hoops	7 0 0 7 15 0
Sheets, singles..	7 12 6 8 5 0
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0 4 15 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0	—3 10 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0
Pig, in Wales..	3 0 4 0 0
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2 10 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	2 0 6 —2 1 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport..	3 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 15 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works....	5 5 0 6 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 2 0
Rails.....	4 17 6 5 2 6
Chairs	4 0 0
Foreign Iron, *b*	
Swedish 11 10	12 12 6
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	0 0 0
Gourieff	0 0 0
Archangel	0 0 0

	£ s. d.
Foreign Steel, *c*	
Swedish keg	15 5 0
Ditto faggot	15 15 0
English Copper, *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, and bolts..... per lb.	0 0 9½
Tough cake, per ton..	84 0 0
Tile	83 0 0
Old copper, *e*, per lb..	0 0 8¼
Foreign Copper, *f*	
South American, in bond 77	0 87 0 0
English Lead, *g*.	
Pig..per ton.....	17 10 0
Sheet	18 10 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto.....94	0 0
Patent shot.....20	10 0
Foreign Lead, *h*	
Spanish, in bond 17	0 0 17 5 0
English Tin, *i*	
Block, per cwt.	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined.....	4 10 0
Foreign Tin, *k*	
Banca 3	19 0 4 0 0
Straits 3	18 0 3 19 0
Tin Plates, *l*	
IC Coke, per box, ...	1 5 0
IC Charcoal ..	1 10 1 11 0
IX ditto	1 17 6
Spelter, *m*	
Plates, warehoused, per ton 14	17 6 15 0 0
Do. to arrive	14 17 6
Zinc, *n*	
English sheet, per ton	21 0 0
Quicksilver, *o* per lb.	0 3 9

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, cr 2½ per cent. dis.: *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.: *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent., dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, May 24.

Stewart's, 15s. 0d.; Hetton's, 15s. 0d.; Braddyll's, 14s. 9d.; Kellor, 15s. 0d.; Richmond, 14s. 3d.; Eden. 14s. 3d.; Adelaide's, 14s. 6d.; R. Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Wylam, 17s. 0d.; Durham, 14s. 0d.; Tees, 15s. 0d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. A heavy Market, very little doing.

Fresh arrivals, 90; left from last day, 122.—Total, 212.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

HALL AND CO., Patentees of the Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes for Tender Feet, peculiarly soft and easy, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo Bridge, London.

The Leather-Cloth, or Pannus Corium, Boots and Shoes, are the softest and easiest ever worn: they yield to the action of the feet without the least pressure, or any drawing or painful effect, and are extensively acknowledged to be the most valuable relief for all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. They resemble the finest leather, and are cleaned with ordinary blacking.

Superior Vulcanized India-rubber Over-shoes, or Goloshes, which prevent sliding, and keep the feet thoroughly dry and warm.

An accurate fit may be obtained by sending an old boot or shoe.

Portable Waterproof Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen, which can with convenience be carried in the pocket. Ladies' Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s.; Gentlemen's Dresses, comprising Cape, Overalls, and Hood, 21s. the suit; Overcoats, &c.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

HINTS TO VISITORS.

AMONG the tens of thousands who will grace the Industrial Fair, every nation will contribute bright samples of its youth and beauty. The frequenters of the Public Assembly, and the Promenade, will find both personal comfort and attraction promoted by the use of Rowland and Sons' valuable aids; and what better mark of esteem can be offered to friends on their return home, as a Memento of the Great Exhibition, than a packet of

"ROWLANDS' UNIQUE DISCOVERIES."

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

For the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sunburn, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentrifice, for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by the Aristocracy and the *élite* of Fashion, and the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, have given them a celebrity unparalleled.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS'," preceding that of the article on the Wrapper or Label.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

LADIES' STRAW BONNETS
Elegantly trimmed.

MILLINERY BONNETS
of the most fashionable kinds.

DUNSTABLE, RICE, AND FANCY STRAWS,
GARDEN BONNETS, HATS, &c.

BETHEL WARE,
Straw and Millinery Bonnet Manufacturer,
217, Tottenham-court-road.
Wholesale Warehouse, 62, Aldermanbury, City.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA STEAM MILLS,
LAMBETH.

STRATTON'S Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks; its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour render it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged and infirm; it is an important article of diet. Cocoa is recommended by nearly all medical men for its known highly nutritious properties, but to obtain a good preparation is difficult, for such is the extent of adulteration of Cocoa, and that, too, under the character of Homœopathic Cocoa, that many are induced to use the Cocoa Nib or Kernel, which is boiled for several hours, and when cold the oily substance is strained off and thrown away, thus the Cocoa is deprived of its primary recommendatory object.

We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical experience in the manufacture of Homœopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for, notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have condescended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER and BROMA, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in London, Scotland, Ireland, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Exeter, Bridgewater, Taunton, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, Tonbridge, Dover, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Oxford, Cambridge, Worthing, Chichester, Nottingham, and nearly every other town in England. Price 1s. 4d. per pound, in quarter, half, and pound boxes; it is in small globules, and is the colour of Chocolate. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. STRATTON and Co., who are the largest manufacturers of these unique preparations in the kingdom.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to, it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use STRATTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, and no other.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,
IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,
ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the Cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.

Gentlemen,—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthmas, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed) W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

Cure of Seven Years' Cough.

From the Rev. George Dawson, Primitive Methodist Minister, Bridge-street, Peel, Isle of Man, January 29, 1851.

Gentlemen,—My wife, having been afflicted with a severe cough for seven years last past, during the last spring was brought so low that her life was despaired of, when a friend recommended her to try Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. She did so, and the benefit she derived from them was truly amazing. She was, after taking a few boxes, again able to attend to her domestic duties. I think it would be a great blessing to the afflicted in our Island were they advertised here, as they appear not to be known. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of my testimony.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
George Dawson, Primitive Methodist Minister.

Improvement of the Voice.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

Sir,—I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c.

M. JAMES, Baptist Minister.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS are invaluable, as, by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by
DA SILVA and CO., 26, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.
Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,
DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND
ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

A mild and gentle Aperient Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the Secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Full directions are given with every box.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

Observe! that every genuine box has printed on the Government Stamp the words, "Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS," and that the signature of "Da Silva and Co.," of 26, Bride-lane, London, is on the directions given with every box.

ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFEITS.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE, ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with peparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest *American Chemists*, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of *American Physicians and Druggists*, universally approved and adopted by the *American* people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment part of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD,

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of *bile, acids*, and *alkalies*, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the *liver*, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the *lungs*, where it assuages *inflammation*, allays *irritation*, relieves *cough*, promotes *expectoration*, dissolves *tubercles*, and heals *ulcerations*. In like manner it acts on the *stomach* to neutralize *acidity*, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lympathetic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "*the Blood is the Life*" Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of *cutaneous* diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken* or *kine pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus* or *itch, eruptions blotches, excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the *cords* and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes*, or *strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the *bladder*.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, *i. e.*, decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic* or *bilious* diseases are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final *consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow*, or *nervous system*, it brings on *tic douloureux*, or neuralgia, *chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the *Eyes, opthalmia*; to the *Ears, otorrhœa*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it *spoils*; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it *rots*; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of *cause* and *effect*, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their *antidotes*, and all diseases have their *remedies*, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all *diseases of children*, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or kine-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*, —and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the *blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and skin.*

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In *coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival.* It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., Sole Proprietors,
GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND,
LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

Caution.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *Author* and *Discoverer* of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait, Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the *Lion* and the *Eagle*), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Lable; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—Pints, 4s. Quarts, 7s. 6d.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR,—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so. "GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Odbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipes, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the roseate hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbutic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbutic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the roseate hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 5, 1845.

"SIR,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers.—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'Halse's Scorbutic Drops' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated Halse's Scorbutic Drops), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try Halse's Scorbutic Drops.'"

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER DRUGS.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD,

a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it, to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and muscular and nervous energy, to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, Lentil Powder, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analyzing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quench a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

(Cure No. 75.)

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

"I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford."

(Cure No. 1,609.)

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork,
"August 27th, 1849.

"SIRS,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the Divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

(Cure No. 77.)

"Louisa-Terrace, Exmouth.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

(Cure No 461.)

"Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age.

"WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.

"King's College, Cambridge."

(Cure No. 180.)

"Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. "W. R. REEVES.

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton."

(Cure No. 4,208.)

"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

"REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

"Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk."

(Cure No. 49,832.)

"Ling, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

"Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. "MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM."

(Cure No. 2,704.)

"I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning.

"WALTER KEATING.

"2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey."

(Cure No. 3,906.)

"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food. "JAMES PORTER.

"Athol-street, Perth."

(Cure No. 81.)

"Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. "ANDREW FRASER.

"Haddington, East Lothian."

(Cure No. 79.)

"Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c.

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

(Cure No. 7,843.)

"Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

"Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise. "ELIZABETH JACOBS."

(Cure No. 49,983.)

"Gateacre, near Liverpool, Oct. 21, 1850.

"Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement on my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours,

"ELIZABETH YEOMAN."

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co. on application.

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry & Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lbs. at 4s. 6d.; 5lbs. at 11s.; 12lbs. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lbs. at 33s.; 5lbs. at 22s.; 10lbs. and 12lbs. canisters forwarded, carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order, by Du Barry & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason & Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry & Co.; Evans, Lecher & Co.; Edwards; Rumsey; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

DU BARRY'S PULMONIC BON BONS.

A nice, safe, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or, post free, 1s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 5s. 9d.

DU BARRY & CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Agents will please apply.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, price 4s., by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by appointed agents, Chemists, and others.

N.B. For a list of agents, see Bradshaw's 3d. Guide.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE BY MODERATE PREMIUMS.

(ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

PRINCIPLES.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION is a Society for Mutual Assurance; as such the whole of the profits (after deducting the cost of the management) become the property of the assured.

But while the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION possesses this advantage in common with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority over them in the following particulars:—

1st. Premiums at early and middle ages about a fourth lower.

2nd. A more accurate adjustment of the rates of premium to the several ages.

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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON THE GROUND OF FRAUD.

SPECIMENS OF PREMIUMS

For Life, and for 21 years, to assure £100, with Whole Profits at death.

Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years.	Age.	Payable for whole of Life.	Payable for 21 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 8	2 7 10	34	2 5 7	2 18 6
22	1 16 9	2 9 0	36	2 8 2	3 0 11
24	1 17 7	2 10 1	38	2 11 3	3 3 6
26	1 18 6	2 11 3	40	2 14 9	3 6 4
28	1 19 11	2 12 10	42	2 18 8	3 9 5
30	2 1 6	2 14 6	44	3 3 3	3 12 10
32	2 3 5	2 16 4	46	3 8 5	

A comparison of these premiums with those of other Mutual Offices, will at once show the immediate advantages secured.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.

During the year 1850—

The number of new policies issued has been	592
The sums assured by these, exclusive of annuities	£260 362
And the premiums on new assurances	10,639

Since the institution of this Society in 1837—

The number of policies issued has been	4,600
Covering assurances amounting to upwards of	£2,000,000
The subsisting assurances now amount to	1,652,707
The annual income of this Society is	54,500
And the accumulated fund exceeds	166,800

These results are the more satisfactory as the Directors have firmly adhered to their rule of allowing no commission to any other than their own recognised official agents.

Comparative Tables; Prospectus detailing the Society's Systems of "Investment and Family Provision," and of "Provision for Advanced Age;" Annuity Tables, and every information forwarded free on application to the

LONDON BRANCH, 12, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

*** ASSURANCES MAY BE EFFECTED DAILY AT THE LONDON OFFICE.

THE LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY:

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

WITH A GUARANTEE FUND £50,000.

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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

All policies indisputable, except in cases of palpably premeditated fraud.

The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

Policies issued by the Society render to employers security for fidelity far superior to that given by private bondsmen, while, by a plan peculiar to this Society, the combination therewith of life insurance contracts also to the family of the employed (whose integrity remains unimpeached) the amount of the sum assured, should death occur during the existence of the contract.

Advances made with personal security on life policies effected in this office, and the full value given for the surrender of same at any period of their existence. No charge for policy stamps or assignments. The fee of the medical adviser to the life proposed for assurance paid by the Society, whether the case be accepted or not, and all communications regarded as strictly confidential.

Assurances effected daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the provincial agencies.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal for life, honesty guarantee, and loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

Extract from Report made to the Directors on 6th May, 1851.

Date of Complete Registration, 31st October, 1849.
Number of Proposals received from that period to this date, 1,185.
Number of Policies issued from 11th December, 1849, 1015.
Total Amount of Premiums received £5,782 12 6

Annual Income thereon £5,436 3 1

Sums offered £279,399
Sums assured £166,328

May 6th, 1851. By order, H. C. EIFFE, Secetary.

The Strangers' and Visitors' Conductor Through London.

Now Ready, price Ninepence,

THE LONDON CONDUCTOR, Embellished with a SPLENDID MAP of the METROPOLIS and its SUBURDS, 38 inches by 22.—This CONDUCTOR will guide to every Place of Amusement and to every Exhibition, both free and otherwise, and contains an Interesting Description of each, and the Plainest Route to the same from various parts of London—How to Spend Five Days in London—How to get over the Ground—The Expense of Living—Sights, Palaces, Monuments, Buildings, &c.—List of Churches and Chapels, with their Ministers—The most Interesting Spots round London, and the Easiest Mode of Reaching them, &c., &c. Every person intending to visit London ought to be provided with this CONDUCTOR.

An ILLUSTRATED EDITION is also published, price One Shilling, containing, in addition to the spleddid Map, Views of the Principal Buildings in the Metropolis.

A FRENCH EDITION will be ready in a few days, price 1s. 6d.

S. CASSELL, 331, Strand, and all Booksellers.

A NEW AND SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED WORK, TO BE ISSUED BY JOHN CASSELL.

On Saturday, the 7th of June, will be published, price 2d., Number I. of

THE ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR: a Tribute to the World's Industrial Jubilee. The object of this really national work is to enable every family to possess, at the cheapest possible cost, a monumental record of one of the most remarkable events in the world's history. The work, as it proceeds, will form handsome volumes, filled with engravings, executed in the first style of art; giving the most perfect and compendious view of the Great Exhibition—its history, construction of the building, and historical and moral associations; besides comprising engravings of the most noticeable objects in machinery, manufactures, natural produce, and works of art. Thus, in one view, will be exhibited the comparative superiority of each nation, and the influence of this great idea in promoting Britain's greatness, and advancing the peace and progress of the world. In fact, it is the intention of John Cassell to render this work unparalleled in the history of pictorial literature, both for cheapness and excellence. The Illustrated Exhibitor will be published in weekly numbers, price 2d., and monthly parts (of four numbers), with an elegant wrapper, price 8d. The first number will be accompanied by a well-executed engraving of the Transept, and will be presented gratis to all subscribers. The work will be printed from an entirely new type, cast expressly for the purpose by Messrs. Besley and Co. Orders should be given at once, to secure the first number, as there is every probability that the sale will be very extensive.

THE FERNS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, ALDERLEY EDGE, Wilmslow, Cheshire, Resident Physician, Howard Johnson, M.D., situated on the London and North Western Railway, and ten minutes' walk from the Alderley Station.

Just published,

THE TREATMENT of INCURABLE DISEASES. By HOWARD JOHNSON, M.D. Large 8vo, cloth, price 4s.

Also, by the same Author,

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